MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

FOURTH YEAR. MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HUMBERGER'S

20 DAY

Clearance -:- Sale.

The crowds of people that visit our stores fully appreciate the

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

made in every department.

Our stock of Plush Coats, long and short, are selling at about half price. Don't wait, they wont last long.

Don't forget the Stylish Garments, your choice for $5 00. See them. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in this city. Respectfully,

Warwick Block. HUMBERGER'S

COLEMAN.

THE JEWELER

New and Complete stock in all the very latest stwles.

Sterling SILVERWARE,

Dozens, Half Dozens, Single pieces.

Diamonds,

Watches

Jewelry.

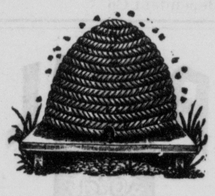
Largest Stock in the City

NO. 5 ERIE STREET.

The Great Rush

AT THE

Massillon Bee Hive



DOUBLE STORE,

Caused a perfect jam yesterday afternoon

The Special Clearance Sale is starting off beyond our best expectations.

Unparalleled Jobs Added Daily

See the display of Jypsey Outings in our West window at 7· cents, and the Ladies Vests in the east window at 29c.

Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN

SEE GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS AND SHOES

Miss Helen Ryder

Will continue the

INSURANCE BUSINESS

Formerly conducted by her father at the old stand

OverDielhenn's ClothingStore

SOUTH ERIE STREET.

"Homeo Ton"

The never failing remedy for malaria, and indigestion, and the best blood purifier known, may be found at the drug stores of E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Morganthaler & Heister.

100 Dollars Reward.

For any case of chapped hands, face, lips pimples, and all other skin eruptions that can't be cured with Kaloderm. Sold by druggists at 35 cents. 14-4w

A CUTTING TIME

Though our winter trade has been exceptionally good and we we are not to be found amoag the mourners, yet we have a few goods we want to sell and the sooner they are sold the better we shall feel. We must begin to plan for the spring campaign, and want room and money to carry out the plans we formulate. To secure these two essentials we have

CUT THE HEADS OFF,

the prices on our entire stock of Overcoats, Heavy Suits, Gloves, Caps, Underwear, etc. They must make way for our spring purchases, and now is thettime to buy these cold-weather goods. Don't beg off but come to the decapitating sale.

C. M. Whitman,

Strictly One Price, · Massillon

ERHARD & SCHIMKE.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

MASSLLON, O.

N. H. WILLAMAN

Furniture Dealer AND Undertaker

42 and 44 South Erie Street,

CITY LIVERY!

P. GRIBBLE, Proprietor

First-Class in all its Appointments

Commercial Trade Solicited. Prompt Delivery.

Telephone 77.

THEY ARE CHEAP AND ALL THE RAGE,

BLACK CHEVIOTS.

We have them in all the different weaves, also a

Choice Line of New Woolens

Of the very latest styles, which we are making up at very popular prices.

LOWE THE TAILOR, OPERA BLOCK, SECOND FLOOR.

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN.

For Sale—Residences

Four room house, South Erie street, corner lot $1,400

Four room (double) house, two out-kithens $2,000

Six roomed house, double lot, Richville Ave. $1500.

Seven roomed house, Wellman street, $2,700

For Rent.

Store room, Stone Block.

Store Room in Opera Block, now occupied by Goodhart Bros. Possession given April 1st, 1891.

Business Property.

Ninety-two feet front on Erie street, on P., Ft. W & C. Ry., and Ohio canal. Unexcelled loaction for manufactory.

Vacant Lots.

One lot on West Tremont street, $425

One lot on South Erie street, $600.

Two lots on Wechter street, $225.

Forty-two lots in Kent Jarvis' 2d add. $300 to $45

Nineteen lots in my Richville Ave. add., $23

One lot on South Erie street, in Julia M. Jarvi sub-division, $550.

One lot on East Main street, best lot on the stree $2,100.

One lost just off West Tremont street, $800.

Six lots near the C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. rai roads, $300.

also have on my list many choice Western land for sale or exchange, and many other bargains.

Easy Terms,

Long Time,

Low Interest

CALL AND SEE ME.

JAS. R. DUNN,

The First National Bank.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

S. HUNT, President,
GEO. HARSH, Vice President.
C. STEESE, Cashier.
J. M. SCHUCKERS. Asst. Cashier

Capital Stock and Surplus $250,000.

Interest Bearing Certificates Issued

FOR

Best Goods and Lowest Prices

GO TO

TheEnterprise

14 lbs. G. Sugar	$1 00
15 lbs A Sugar	1 00
16 lbs Light Brown Sugar	1 00
Arbuckles Coffee	25
Dannamiller coffee	25
Lion coffee	25
All Leading Brands Coffee,	**25**
5 cans best Peaches	$1 00
5 cans best Apricots	1 00
12 cans Tomatoes	1 00
Good Broom	10
Golden drip Syrup per gal	35
Good Tea Per Pound	**25**

All other goods proportionally low.

Wm. A. PIETZCKER.

Proprietor,

No. , West Main Street.

Massillon, Ohio.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, President
J. H. Hunt, Cashier

Does a General Banking Business

Interest paying Certificates of Deposit Issued.

South Erie Street,

MASSILLON OHIO

SPANGLER, & CO. HATTERS

And Men's Fine Furnishers.

Knox & Youman Hats, Star Shirts and Waists. Fisk, Clark & Flagg Ties, Gloves and Suspenders. Strictly first-class Goods in Every Dephrtment.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

No. 14 East Main Street.

SALMAGUNDI.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS IN THIS TOWN

Personal Notes and Brief Mention of Many Things.

THE WEATHER—For Ohio—Saturday, rain, colder.

TO-NIGHT:—At Bucher's, "The D ummer Boy of Shilch."

Mr. E. J. Hall is in Cleveland.

Miss Alice Reynolds is visiting in Maximo.

Dr. H. W. Kitchen of Cleveland is in the city.

Sheriff Krider was in town to-day on business.

Justice Paul went to Cleveland this afternoon.

Miss Minnie Moore is visiting in Cleveland.

Mr. A. A. Russell left this morning for Indianapolis.

Miss Della Wade and Miss Ella Rearick are in Cleveland.

The county teachers' examination is in progress in Canton to-day.

Miss Lizzie Ertle has returned to Massillon to remain permanently.

E. Keller is announced as a Republican candidate for street commissioner.

Miss Lizzie Pitts has returned from New York, after an absence of one year.

Mr. W. R. Bresie, a prominent railroad officer, of Decatur, Ill., is in the city on business.

John A. Jones, appointed postmaster at West Brookfield, has taken charge of his office.

Mrs. Hugh Bell of Sabina, O., is visiting at the home of her father, the Rev. Dr. Bailey.

A party of forty-seven Massillonians took advantage of the low rates to Cleveland, this morning.

The Massillon Stoneware company is doing a very satisfactory business, employing now twenty-six people.

Sam G. Rigdon is now en route to Portland, Ore., having been transferred to Russell & Co.'s branch house in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Humberger and daughter returned to-day from their visit to Knoxville, Tenn., and other points in the South.

A. E. Dauchy has accepted the management of the state of Pennsylvania for a large manufacturing firm and will start Monday to assume control.

Frank Mitchell was in the city last night and will return to his post of duty as engineer of the W. & L. E. yard engine the latter part of next week.

Mr. E. S. Mills left this afternoon for his parents' home, at Barnesville, on sick leave. He has been unwell for some time, and will not return until better.

Miss Emma Rose gave a party last night, attended by fifty guests, among them John Stover and Frank Sweeney of Canton, and Miss Mary Anderson of Shreve.

Sheriff Krider spent the day in town trying to get a special jury While here he sold a lot owned by J. C. Corey to S. Dinius for $600, and another owned by Christian Wieland, to Frank Kracker for $800.

An oak mast, sixty-eight feet long, and weighing over seven tons was brought to town to day by Shanklin Brothers, of Tuscarawas towdship. It will be erected in Warthorst & Co.'s quarry, and will be the largest one there.

The Holcomb club hop at Music Hall last night, was quite as pleasant as any of the series. About sixty were present, among them Mr. Harry Wernet and Miss Ida Wernet, of Canton, and their guest, Miss Nehecker, of Cleveland, and Miss Milhof, of Canton.

The following attended the funeral of Mrs. Eliza McConnell: Mrs. George Huet and Miss Kate Burgert, of Toledo; Mrs. William Ault, Mrs. Johnson and Mr. B. Huet and wife, of Canton; Mrs. Stonehill, Mrs. Cross, Robertsville; Mrs. Keith and son, Minerva.

J. H. Hunt entered his St. Bernard dog "Don H" in the New York dogshow yesterday. H. W. Loeffler also entered his Pointer "Don Coxteth," No. 6255, in the same show, which will begin Feb. 24. Mr. Loeffler will leave for New York with these two celebrated dogs on Saturday, February 22.

Frank T. Boydson, son of Coroner Solon Boydson, who was killed at Orrville, Oct. 10, 1890, at the union depot, has brought suit against the C., A. & C. railway, for $10,0000 damages. He claims that his father's death was due to carelessness on the part of railway employes.—Akron Beacon.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. McMath, of Canton, gave a large tea company last night. It was very unfortunate that Mrs. McMath's illness prevented her from appearing at all. Miss Frease, Miss Conklin, and Mrs. McMath's guest, Mrs. Johnson, assisted in receiving the guests. The third floor was cleared for dancing after tea. Over one hundred were present, among them quite a number of out of town people now visiting in Canton.

Henry W. Kline, who formerly conducted the Hotel Conrad cigar store and recently the fruit and nut stand at the west end of the Main street canal bridge, died about 9 o'clock this moring from consumption. He was about 28 years of age and leaves a widow, but no children. The funeral will take place from the residence, in Muskingum street, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev O. W. Schettler to conduct the services.

A caucus of the third ward Republicans was held in the mayor's court room last night, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for council to fill the unexpired term of L. H. Strobel. The meeting was entirely informal, and resulted in the selection of John W. Cameron as the candidate by acclamation. The special election will be held on Saturday, February 14, at Schafer & Mausz's office, the polls to be open from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Elsie Grapewine, son of Mr. Jos. H. Grapewine, proprietor of the Waverly Hotel, was married in New York city a few days ago to Miss Etta Wilson, the noted authoress, playwright and actress, it also being claimed that she conceived the idea of execution by electricity and demonstrated it in her play "Penalty," before the law adopting that method of killing was passed at Albany. The young bride will be in Chicago next week to fill an engagement, and Father-in-law Grapewine will go out to visit the wedded couple.

A WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

The ladies of St. Timothy's church are talking about an enterprise which they hope soon to carry out in detail, and it is nothing less than a woman's exchange. The expectation, if all plans are carried out, is, at the start to lease some eligible window, in the business part of the city, to be used Saturday afternoons and evenings, in charge of the ladies, where home made delicacies of all sorts will be exposed for sale. Church members will contribute the articles for sale, and special accomplishments in the art of cooking will be exercised for the benefit of the purchasing public. This method of raising money has been tried elsewhere and with success. In some cities, notably Cincinnati, permanent exchanges exist, where ladies leave things for sale, the exchange deducting only sufficient to meet current expenses.

A MASSILLON TIN MILL.

JOSEPH CORNS & SON NOW HAVE ONE IN VIEW.

Opportunity Given for the Board of Trade to Develop Something of Great Value—Mr. Corns Likely to Go Abroad to Study the Question.

Some time ago, a favorable opportunity presenting itself, the firm of Joseph Corns & Son purchased another train of rolls, which now lie in their iron mill, and which they have not arranged to use. The fact being known to a few members of the board of trade, who approved of internal development as quite as necessary as development by the procurement of additional factories, they informally suggested to Mr. Corns, the senior partner, that they would like to see that train of rolls put in operation. The matter came up for discussion at the board meeting the other evening, and in consequence of this talk, THE INDEPENDENT sought out Mr. Corns, to have a chat with him, with the idea of getting the case better understood.

"You are at liberty, of course," said Mr. Corns, "to print what I tell you, but I desire it understood, however, that this matter is all voluntary with members of the board of trade. We have not asked that body or any other to confer on this subject, and I don't know that we will, though certainly if the board should, upon reflection, deem the case worthy of support, it would naturally be encouragement to me, and I could add, might hasten the accomplishment of that which we have in view, whatever the board does.

HE PROPOSES A TIN MILL.

"We have an idle train of rolls, it is true, but I incline at present more in favor of the erection of a tin plate mill than anything else. I believe that that industry is going to be a big thing, and I see a great number of reasons why we might undertake to make it, right here in Massillon, just as well as any other place in the world. We could operate such a plant, in connection with our iron mill, with great economy. I have given the subject considerable thought since the passage of the tariff law making the manufacture of tin plate an American possibility, and I determined some time ago, if I could see my way clear, to run over to England, in the spring, to pick up ideas. You know I was born and raised in the British tin regions.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CONGRESS.

"There is but one unpleasant feature about this tin business, looking at it from a manufacturer's standpoint, and that is the possible instability of the tariff. The provisions of the new law make the manufacture of tin plate feasible, and if permitted to remain undisturbed, I am sure we can supply our own markets without a doubling up of prices. These predictions will be verified if future congresses will give the new law a chance to be fairly tested. With a President and senate favorable to the existing schedule, there is no immediate danger, but business men cannot help feeling considerable timidity about making an investment that is in danger of being swept away, by adverse legislation, in five or six years hence.

"You ask me what steps should be taken by our business people here, to make this project an existing fact? I hardly know how to answer. I have not yet had time to get the data needed for making estimates, but I expect to have figures in detail soon. Would a resolution from the board of trade requesting us to move in the case expedite matters? As to that I cannot say, either. Doubtless as an expression, from a representative body, it would have its weight with us, and it is altogether possible, that when the board secures the consent of the legislature, to carry out its plans, it would be in a position to crystallize this matter. But remember, as I told you in the outset, we have not sought out the board of trade, and do not wish to appear in anything but an independent attitude, at the same time appreciative of the interest and confidence already manifested.

"If a tin mill should be started it would employ many hands, who would be paid a high rate of wages. Tin plate consists of but five per cent of tin, the the principal cost in the manufacture, being the production of sheet iron or sheet steel, and in that we can compete with anybody."

WHY NOT A THEATER?

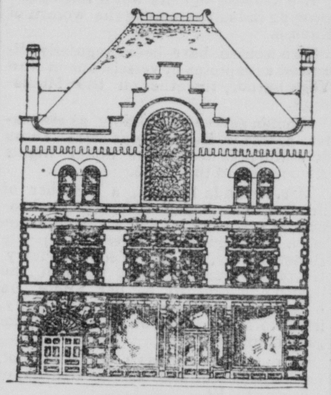
A SKETCH AND PLANS FOR SUCH A STRUCTURE

Contractor Baer Says the Building Could be Erected for $25,000—A Description of the Drawings by the Architect Himself.

Why should not Massillon have a theater, a structure adapted to the purpose, built on the ground floor, with exits plenty? There is no reason of course, that does not lie in the inaction of local capital. And for the instruction of local capital, and the entertainment of its readers, THE INDEPENDENT gives below drawings and plans for a pretty little opera house, with a description by the architect, D. W. King. The designer says that the seating capacity of this structure would be 600, but the figure is elastic, and could be brought much higher. The arrangement is up to modern standards. Contractor H. C. Baer, of this city, has figured on these plans and he says that the cost of the building complete, in all its requirements, would approximate from $25,000 to $28,000.

The system of theatrical management now is such, that many of the smaller cities are being provided with play houses that are tasteful and convenient. Canton has an opera house that compares with any in the state. In Fremont and Ravenna, opera houses have been opened within the last few months. Wooster has a city hall that answers all purposes, and there are many other examples of equal good fortune.

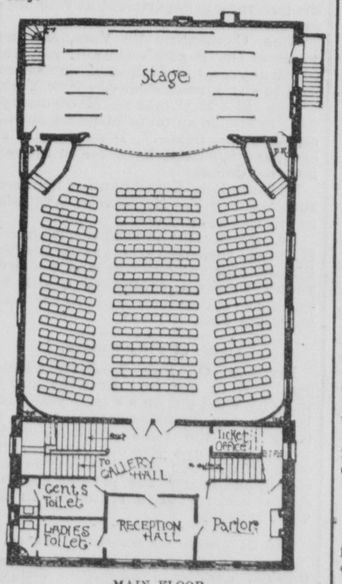
The modern system of theatrical management has not only had an appreciable effect upon the drama itself and the artists who portray that drama, but also upon the structures in which it is produced. Thirty years ago the bands of strolling players which traveled through the country, visiting only the larger towns, were content to play in halls, or even barns and school houses, with no scenery except a drop curtain in many instances. The introduction of the combination system has materially changed all that, and the growth of stage realism, in which fire engines, water tanks, architectural structures, etc., are used upon the stage now necessitates suitable theatres in which plays ranging from the wildest farce to the most elaborate spectacular representations can be produced as adjuncts to the progressive country towns.



FRONT ELEVATION.

These cuts represent the plans and front elevation of a small theatre for a town of from ten to fifteen thousand inhabitants.

The first floor is occupied by a large store in the front part, while the rear is devoted to dressing room and stage purposes. From the side street a strong iron stairway leads from the sidewalk to the stage. The main entrance to the theatre is in the front, at one side. From the vestibule a broad staircase, broken by a large landing, leads directly to the foyer of the theatre and to the gallery stairs. The box office is placed at the right side of the foyer, convenient to the main entrance. In addition to the main auditorium and stage, this floor contains a parlor, reception room, and ladies' and gentlemen's toilet rooms. In the third story is the gallery of the theatre, and a large lodge room with necessary anterooms complete. There are two private boxes in the parquet and two in the gallery.

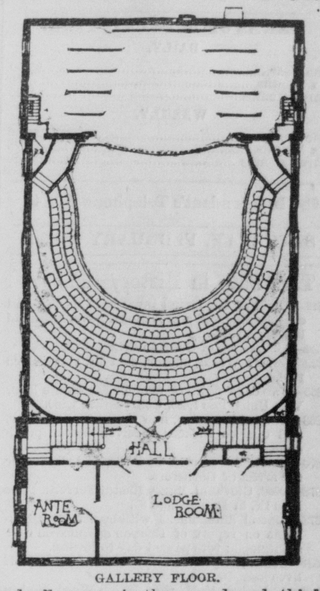


MAIN FLOOR.

The building is of brick with stone trimmings. A sub-basement with a concrete floor extends under the entire building. In it are a toilet room, furnace room, store room and cellars for the use of the occupants of the store.

The theatre is lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and ventilated by a patent process. The entire house is supplied with automatic folding chairs; those in the parquet are handsomely upholstered in blue plush, and all are supplied with arm rests and hat and cloak rods. The seats are so arranged that a view of the whole stage can be obtained from any one of them.

The "star's" dressing room is at the left of the stage, with property room on the right. The interior woodwork of the main theatre is of white pine painted; the woodwork of the outside doors, stairs, foyer,



GALLERY FLOOR.

and all rooms in the second and third stories in front are finished in light oak. The walls of the proscenium arch and ceilings are decorated with papier mache ornaments in relief.

The roof is of slate.

The stairs are provided with strong newels, balusters and railings. The outside doors open outward, to preclude possibility of danger in case of a panic. The seating capacity is about 600, including boxes.

A WEAK ORDINANCE.

THE INDEPENDENT DISCOVERS A VERY SERIOUS BLUNDER.

Local Legislation Liable to Invalidate a Title Unless the Proper Remedy is Applied—The Council President Cannot Legally Execute a Deed.

An ordinance was passed at the last meeting of the city council authorizing the conveyance, by the city, of a certain tract of land to Russell & Co., the ordinance providing that the president of the council should execute the conveyance under the corporate seal of the city.

The question of the legality of the ordinance, and whether a conveyance made as directed by the ordinance would be valid, having been raised, THE INDEPENDENT has investigated the matter and finds beyond any question of doubt that a deed acquired in the manner prescribed above would be worthless.

A case exactly in point, and upon which the supreme court of Ohio has given a decision, can be found in the 43 O. S. Reports, page 178. It is styled "City of Tiffin v. Shawhan," the points in brief, being as follows:

Shawhan sold the city a tract of land for park purposes for the consideration of $2,680, which was paid him. An agreement in writing was entered into by Shawhan to the effect that he would at any time within two years from date, upon receiving a reconveyance of the same land, repay to the city the sum of $2,680 and take back the land. Before two years had passed the council of Tiffin passed a resolution that the lands so conveyed to the city by Shawhan be reconveyed to him by the city. An ordinance was next passed by the council providing "that the clerk of said city is authorized and directed to make, execute and deliver" to Shawhan, a proper deed of conveyance of the land, under the corporate seal of said city.

Under Section 1745 of the revised statutes the following quære is propounded:

"Would it be competent for the city council to authorize the city clerk to execute a conveyance in behalf of the city under its corporate seal?"

And under the same section is the following:

"To the mayor is confided the 'corporate seal of the corporation;' to the clerk, the seal of his office. To the mayor is confided the *execution* of such writings as the corporation may be called upon to issue; to the clerk, the *authentication* of such papers as may require it: City of Tiffin v. Shawhan, 43 O. S. 186."

In the supreme court decision on the case above referred to appears the following paragraphs:

"We cannot suppose that it was ever intended or contemplated that the use of the mayor's seal, which is the corporate seal, should be intrusted to the clerk, who is provided with a seal peculiar to his office.

"If, however, we go to the extreme of holding that it was competent for the council to authorize the city clerk to execute a conveyance in behalf of the city under its corporate seal, we encounter another principle which suggests grave doubt of the validity of this conveyance. It is that the execution of a power to convey land by public officers must be in strict pursuance of the power, or no title is conveyed.

"This deed is worse than doubtful. It is invalid to pass the title of these lands," etc.

Extraordinary Interest.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Sun has the following double leaded article to-day: "We are not speaking from mere probabilities when we inform the public that a proclamation from the President may be expected before the 25th of this month, calling an extra session of the senate, to meet the 5th of March. The business to be transacted will be of extrordinary interest."

The Board of Trade.

A special meeting of the board of trade will be held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, at 7:30, in the mayor's court room for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the board of trustees, and to transact any other business that may come before said meeting.

ANTHONY HOWELLS, President.

E. A. JONES, Secretary.

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED 1887.]
PUBLISHED BY
he Independent Company.
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street
MASSILLON, - - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.50

The Independent's Telephone No. 43

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891

This Date in History—Feb. 7.

1849—Flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and establishment of a provisional government in Florence, Italy.
1856—Annexation of Oudh to British India.
1859—Robert Walsh, author, died in Paris; born 1784.
1865—Two days' fighting around Hatcher's Run, Va.; Union loss 1,480, Confederate 1,200.
1868—Edward Thornton, new British ambassador, and Charles Dickens received by the president.
1870—Barricades erected in Paris, and riots after the arrest of Rochefort.
1878—Died, Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, Pope Pius IX, in Rome, aged 85.
1878—Liberal amendment withdrawn in parliament on report of Russian advance on Constantinople; vote passed day following.
1881—Colliery explosion near Chell, England; 17 lives lost.
1882—At Roslyn, N. Y., Gen. Elijah Ward died in his 66th year.
1886—In New York city, Dr. Alfred C. Post died in his 81st year.
1889—Death in Rome of Cardinal Miecislas Halka Ledochowski, formerly primate of Poland, aged 66.
1889—Dismissal of United States Consul General Sewell at Samoa.

Pave the streets.

Let's have the tin mill.

Some day the police will be uniformed.

A ground floor theatre would be a good thing.

The senate speeches on the silver bill are in the supplement.

What the country wants is a dollar with the purchasing power of gold, whether the coin itself be gold or silver. The dollar ought to be worth a dollar in bank or in melting pot.

The defective ordinance which is the subject of a news article to-day might, if not corrected at once, lead to very unpleasant results years hence. Flaws in titles are dangerous things.

The Mansfield people have carted off the Ohio legislature to show the members a penitentiary in New York state. Mansfield is more vociferous this year than ever in its demands for the flag and an appropriation. They are anxious for the completion of the intermediate penitentiary which the state does not need.

The board of trade knows how to run its own business in its own way. There is no politics in it, no chicanery about its proceedings, and its regular meetings are representative meetings. The board believes in the policy of doing business. And a grand good thing it is, that it has the confidence and the support of the people of Massillon.

To whom does the Toledo Blade refer? Here is the paragraph:

"The one preacher in the Ohio legislature is receiving much sympathy just now. When it is known that this preacher is a Democrat, a ripper legislator, is studying law, and can swear a large oath, the sympathy will be retracted."

Does Dresbach, of Pickaway, swear? Impossible!

The interview with Mr. Joseph Corns to day has the ring of true metal in it. We know what and whom Joseph Corns & Son are. A tin mill owned by them would be a tin mill, and it would run every day in the year. There is no one in this town, who would not say amen! to anything the board of trade might do, which would have a tendency to encourage Mr. Corns in his project. Why not adopt a resolution requesting that firm to thoroughly investigate, with a view to carrying out the enterprise? So much, as a preliminary starter.

The Akron Beacon calls upon its representatives in the legislature to defeat the canal wreckers and the monopolistic scheme to give away canal lands. Lucas county's members will also have their eyes open.—Toledo Blade.

The question is a big one. The "canal wreckers" need not necessarily "give away canal lands." THE INDEPENDENT admits to a reverential affection for the old Ohio canal. With its possible [departure, nothing would remain but a hazy recollection of blood-suckers, ague shakes, and a greatness of the Wheat City that once was, and at the same time would disappear fond hopes of seeing Massillon a seaport town. But there is nothing like being practical. The canals do not amount to much now. If we don't sell them, lets improve them. Do something. Give us a change.

OHIO SOCIETY BANQUET.

MANY GUESTS SURROUND THE BOARD AT DELMONICO'S.

Gov. Campbell Described Himself as the First Governor of Ohio Whose Parents were Born Within Its Boundaries and Who Had His Birthplace There—Senator Jones and Ex-Gov. Grosvenor Represented the Senate and House—Many Letters of Regret Read.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The annual banquet of the Ohio society was held at Delmonico's last night. Wager Swayne presided and introduced Governor Campbell, of Ohio, as the first speaker. The governor described himself as the first governor of Ohio whose parents were born within its boundaries and who had his birthplace there. Other speakers were: Hon. J. D. Watson, attorney general of Ohio; Hon. G. W. Baker, of Cincinnati; Senator John P. Jones and ex-Governor C. H. Grosvenor, representing the senate and house of representatives; L. D. Thomas, of the Ohio society of Chicago; Hon. Roger Pryor, representing Virginia; Hon. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut, while Gen. Sherman and Gen. Howard took care of Ohio in three wars. J. O. A. Ward presented the society with an old oil painting of William Henry Harrison, which was made by a celebrated French artist about the time the grandson, who now occupies the White House, was born. Letters of regret were received from President Harrison, ex-President Grover Cleveland, Secretary Rusk, Senator Sherman, Governor Russell, of Massachusetts; Senator Brice, Gen. Alger, C. M. Depew, W. S. Rosecrans, James Whitcomb Riley, Murat Halstead and S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain).

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Edited by the Massillon Equal Rights Association.

Bee keeping and silk worm raising are growing industries among the women of Kansas.

Two women have been regularly licensed as captains of vessels, one in New York harbor, the other on the Mississippi.

Women succeed admirably as real estate agents in Kansas, says Mrs. Laura St. John, president of the Equal Rights Association of that state.

Mrs. Amanda Delmas, a member of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, is a Southerner and a Creole, owning a rich sugar farm directly opposite Pattersonville, in the Yeche country. Every morning she rides through the length and breadth of her estate, on horseback, and supervises, personally, field work, as carried on by the several gang employed.

Lake Champlain has a woman pilot, in the person of Mrs. Lewis Daniels, of Vergennes, Vt.

Mme. Leon Berteaux, the sculptor, has petitioned the French government to open a school of fine arts for women.

Miss Wilkinson is as yet the only lady landscape gardener in London.

Miss S. L. Day is water analyst for the Massachusetts state board of health.

Mme. Anni Marie Mozzoni will stand for election to the Italian Parliament.

Dr. Helen L. Betts, of Boston, the first lady physician chosen to visit Prof. Koch, in Berlin, for the purpose of investigating his discovery.

Misses Kate and Carrie Mann, recent graduates of Iowa Agricultural college, propose to put their knowledge to practical use; they are starting a small fruit farm in Kossuth county, and will also experiment in raising sugar beets. They propose doing the work themselves.

There are 5,000 women employed in the government department at Washington.

Mme. Clementine De Vere, soprano soloist at Dr. Paxton's church, receives $4,500 a year, the highest church salary paid to any woman soloist in New York.

Miss Ella McCombs of Montgomery, Ala., exhibited an oil painting last spring called "Effie Deans." It was bought at once, and has lately been resold for two hundred dollars.

Madame Rosa Kerschbaumer has been authorized by the Emperor of Australia to practice as an oculist.

Dr. Susan Hayhurst at the Woman's Hospital Dispensary, is among the few Philadelphia apothecaries who will give young women a chance to qualify by serving as apprentices in pharmacy their necessary term of years.

Strike of Fifty Women.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 7.—Fifty women employed in the Bell Bros. pottery of this city went out on a strike yesterday because the management refused to treat with the male employes of the works, who have been out since the first of the year. The entire factory is now closed, and nearly 200 persons are on a strike because of a reduction in the wage schedule.

Lost $15,000 in Six Months Gambling.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Gage Carlin, the wife of a prominent citizen, began suit against the gambling houses of Clifford and Gassman to recover $15,000, which, she alleges, her husband lost in their establishment within the past six months. Carlin was possessed of considerable wealth until he fell into gambling habits and now he is almost ruined.

Causing Gossip in High Life.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 7.—The separation of Dr. Miles and wife has caused gossip in high life. Mrs. Miles is a French woman of noble birth, with the maiden name of Paulo Debranco, and she eloped with her husband from New York. She has returned alone, leaving two handsome children, because, she claims, Dr. Miles mistreated her.

THE TOWNS ROUNDABOUT

Ms. Eaton.

Charles Contris, sr., of this place, is very ill.

Geo. Stair was in Apple Creek Sunday.

John Saurer and wife of Orrville are visiting with Samuel Graber this week.

Louis Haag was in Massillon Saturday.

The Rev. D. M. Christman preached in the Reformed church at Apple Creek Sunday.

The tariff question will be discussed in the school hall in the near future by Dr. McMillen and George Selders of West Lebanon, and Prof. A. W. Ruegsegger and A. C. Stuch of this place.

Navarre.

Mrs. Wm. Dunlap fell on Monday morning, on the brick pavement in the yard and broke her leg.

Miss Celia Stitzell, of Loudonville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Phil Leow.

Baltzer Bros. have purchased the old Pocock warehouse and will convert it into a cooper shop. J. W. Calp is doing the carpenter work.

A Mr. Steward and Miss Lizzie Corl, of Canton, visited with J. M. Corl's family over Sunday.

Mrs. Lauk Zinsmaster is on the sick list with an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. D. S. Sauers spent Monday in Massillon, with relatives and friends.

Loyal G. Graves, of Massillon, was shaking the hands of his former acquaintances here on Saturday.

The Rev. Scarborough will commence his protracted meetings in the M. E. Church on Thursday evening.

The Rev. Mr. Dunlap closed his meetings in this place on Monday evening.

West Lebanon.

Mr Isaac Blackston has purchased a farm near Orrville and is making arrangements to leave our village. We understand his aged mother expects to make her home with him in the future.

David Martin contempletes moving to our liitle village havine purchased the lot belonging to the Cramer heirs.

Mrs. Ira Budd has returned to her home in Niles, after paying West Lebanon friends a nice visit.

Mrs. George Gilbert and daughters were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. McFarren's on last Wednesday.

Scarlet fever seems to be raging to ome extent in the Stands neighborhood.

Miss Lena Dettie has purchased the property formerly owned by John Grove opposite the M. E. church.

Dalton.

Philip Arnold and family left for Berne, Ind., on Tuesday, to make that place their future home.

A sad misfortune that befell James A. Homan, who has been night operator at Monroeville on the W. & L. E. and B. & O. railroads. When on duty another employe, who was baggage man, asked Homan why he did not attend to the train, when Homan replied that he was busy and could not, when Verne Dougan struck him in the eye, breaking the spectacles which Homan wore, penetrating his eye. Homan was at once taken to Newark, O., where he is now in the hospital, and he will lose the one eye. What makes this more sad is that Homan is a cripple, both feet being deformed. His assailant was at once arrested and put in jail, where he awaits trial. Homan is an industrious boy, always attending to his work. His parents reside here.

The note found in the hardware store was written by a party in town and does not bear on the case at all, and up to this time there has been no clue to the parties who took the goods from the store on Monday night. McDowell & Jameson say that they cannot estimate the amount that was taken. Since our special dispatch was sent it has been found that the thieves took a can of best rifle powder. It looks as if there will be some safe blown open.

Conrad Miller, who is working at Beach City, is home on a visit.

Miss Tillie Fisher, of Wooster, visited with Mr. P. Eckroad's a few days, returning home on Monday.

County teachers' examination was held here last Saturday. Seventeen was the number that were examined.

J. M F.

PROMINENT CITIZENS THREATENED.

Communications Decorated with a Coffin, Skull and Cross Bones.

GIRARDVILLE, PA., Feb. 7.—For several weeks past a number of mine bosses and prominent citizens have received anonymous communications decorated with a coffin, cross bones and a skull similar to those received during the reign of the Mollie Maguires. Little or no attention has been paid to those missives, but Thursday night as John Williams, who had been notified, was on his way from Raven Run to Shenandoah, several masked men waylaid him and amid a volley of bullets his horse succeeded in carrying him safely over the mountains in the darkness. Others who have received like notices are fearful of meeting a like, or even worse, fate.

Large Bolt and Nut Works Burned.

READING, PA., Feb. 7.—The large bolt and nut works of J. H. Steinbergh & Son was burned last evening. The fire originated in the forging department and quickly spread to the adjoining buildings, including the machine shop, threading department, warehouse and office. The firm employed 550 men and boys, who will be thrown out of employment. It is probable that the works will be rebuilt at once. Many valuable patterns were destroyed. A member of the firm says they cannot be replaced.

Train Robbbers Got Nothing.

FRESNO, CAL., Feb. 7.—The Los Angeles passenger train was stopped one mile south of Alila last night by three or four train robbers, who had previously boarded the train at Delano. Fireman Radcliff and an express messenger were shot, but not seriously injured. The train was delayed forty minutes. It is stated that the robbers did not succeed in getting anything.

A Colliery Shut Down.

MAHANOY CITY, PA., Feb. 7.—The Tunnell Ridge colliery, operated by the Reading Coal and Iron company, at which place 400 men are employed, has suspended operations indefinitely. It is said that the Boston colliery will suspend on Saturday.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Senator Brice Need Not Fear the House Joint Resolution, as it Has Been Side-Tracked—Important Bills Introduced.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 7.—Senator Brice, who is now in Ohio and is expected to visit Columbus next week, need not fear the house joint resolution offered by Mr. Holliday, Republican member, from Lawrence, Monday, as it has been side-tracked. There were but fourteen members in the house, but nine were Democrats, and they were enough to dispose of the joint resolution, declaring Mr. Brice to be ineligible to qualify as a senator from Ohio. Mr. Geyer moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee of one, with leave to report at any time. Before the Republicans could realize that the proceedings had commenced, a motion was put and carried and turned over to Mr. Geyer, as a select committee, and the house adjourned to Monday afternoon. Fifty members of the house and ten senators took in a junketing trip to Elmira, N. Y., to see the intermediate penitentiary.

Proceedings in the Senate.

Senator Gaumer introduced a bill that might be called a companion for the Rawlings bill, which is intended to eliminate from the tax law the clause exempting manufactured articles. Unless the Rawlings bill is passed they desire the enactment into law of the Gaumer bill, which amends section 2736 of the revised statutes by "excepting so much of the products of any farm as has been raised within the last twelve months next preceding the second Monday of April, and which are still possessed by the person or persons producing them, and this exception shall apply to the increase in the number of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs." Mr. Massie has introduced in the senate a bill to compel the owners of buildings more than two stories in height, used as a boarding school, to provide fire escapes for them. This is the result of the

Recent Holocaust at Akron.

The bill was introduced by the request of Mrs. Dick Scott, of Chillicothe, the only daughter of ex-Governor Allen. Two bills were introduced in the senate, which relate to live stock insurance companies of the state. One by Mr. Shaw, allows the formation of live stock companies, but requires them to have paid up a capital stock of $100,000. They are required to report to the superintendent of insurance and are governed by the same rules and regulations as fire insurance companies, so far as they are applicable. It does not, however, effect any existing companies now doing business. Mr. Morrison introduced a bill substantially the same, except that it requires but 25 per cent. of the capital stock to be paid up.

Two Little Boys Drowned.

AKRON, O., Feb. 7.—The 6-year-old son of Charles Moore and the 5-year-old son of Mrs. Lee, a widow, were missed from home about dark Thursday night. Both lived near the canal, and a searching party was organized and kept up all night. Yesterday the bodies of the children were found in the canal. They had evidently gone on the ice and broken through.

MARRIAGE NOT A FAILURE.

Groom 84 and Bride 97—One Buried Four Wives, the Other Five Husbands.

SOUTH COLCHESTER, ONT., Feb. 7.—Milton Brown, aged 84 years, of Annerton, will next Tuesday lead to the altar a bride in the person of Mrs. Margaret Clickert, aged 97 years. The groom has buried four wives, and the bride mourns the loss of five husbands. Her last husband died two years ago at the advanced age of 124 years. The bride and groom elect are colored, and were slaves in Virginia.

"It leads them all," is the general reply of druggists when asked about the merit or sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The want column is authority on "situations and help wanted."

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to-day, February 7.

Wheat, per bu	92-95
Oats " "	44-47
Corn " "	60-65
Potatoes per bu	1.15
Butter per lb	20
Eggs per doz	20

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

The name of Thomas Volkmor is announced as a candidate for street commissioner, subject to the Democratic primary election.

We are authorized to announce the name of John J. Geis as a candidate for street commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries at the spring election.

John B. Snyder, at request of many citizens, announces himself a candidate for Street Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary election.

The name of Wm. Vogt is announced as a candidate for street commissioner, subject to the Democratic primary election.

The name of Joseph Healey is announced as a candidate for Street Commissioner, subject to the Republican primary election.

CITY TREASURER.

The name of Paul Kirchhofer is announced as a candidate for the nomination for city treasurer, subject to the direction of the Democratic primary election.

A Resolution

Selecting five Cities and therefrom fixing the Rates and Regulations under which the Massillon Water Company shall charge for Water furnished to the Citizens of Massillon under its Contract:

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Massillon, Ohio, That whereas, the water rates for the consumers using water from the Massillon Water company, have never been fixed by any council of this city, as provided by the contract between the Massillon Water company and the city of Massillon, Ohio; and whereas, This council has ascertained the official population of the following cities, to wit:

East Liverpool	10,947
Bellaire	9,801
Ironton	10,992
Chillicothe	11,256
Lancaster	8,297

In the State of Ohio, having nearly the same population as Massillon, to wit, 10,068, and that they have similar plants and system of water works as that owned by the Massillon Water company as provided in the contract; and whereas, The water committee of this council has visited said cities; and whereas, The Massillon Water company has had notice of the pendency, and was present by W. A. Lynch and H. F. Dunham, during all the investigation of this matter, and has had the opportunity to be heard on all questions appertaining thereto; and whereas, This council has ascertained the rates and regulations under which water is furnished consumers in said cities and determined and fixed the average regulations and rates thereof as follows:

REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations shall be considered part of a contract with every person who uses the water supplied by the Massillon Water Company:

1. Applications for water must be made at the office of the Water company on forms prepared for that purpose, and must state fully and truly all purposes for which the water is to be used. All applications must be signed by the owner of the premises to be supplied or by his duly authorized agent.

2. No person but the authorized agents of the Water company, acting under the directions of the proper officers, will be permitted to tap or make any connections of the pipes of the Water company.

3. All persons taking water must provide a stop and waste cock properly located inside the building, and have the pipe so arranged that water can be drawn from them in case of danger from frost. They must keep their fixtures from freezing and in good repair.

4. No plumber or other person except the Superintendent of the Water Works or his duly authorized agent shall turn water to any premises; water will not be turned into sewer pipes or connections unless the same is satisfactory to the Superintendent of the Water company.

5. No additious to or alterations in any of the pipes or fixtures shall be made until application for permission to make such alterations has been made at the office of the Water company, and a written permit given by the Superintendent. An annual inspection of all pipes and fixtures will be made; if any fixtures have been added or any use made of the water for which a written permit has not been given, a charge for such additional fixtures or uses shall be made for the entire preceding year.

6. No owner or tenant of any premises supplied with water by the works will be permitted to supply water from his fixtures to other persons or families, or leave his fixtures in such condition that other parties can obtain water therefrom.

7. The season for the use of water for street or lawn sprinklers or yard fountains begins April 1 and ends November 1. The rate given for these uses in the schedule of rates is for this period only; the company reserves the right to shut off the water from November 1st to April 1st from all consumers who take water for sprinkling purposes only. Hose with or without nozzle shall not be fastened to any frame, post or mechanical device but shall be held in the hand. Revolving lawn sprinklers and other like devices may be used but must be approved by the superintendent and used during hours to be fixed by him. Hose shall not be used without a nozzle; the use of hose larger than ¾ inch in diameter or nozzle larger than ¼ inch will not be permitted. Street sprinkling must be confined to the area or street frontage paid for and shall not extend beyond the center of the street. Sprinkling will not be allowed between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., and then the water must not be wasted. No sprinkling will be allowed during a fire.

8. The superintendent or other authorized agent of the company shall have access at all reasonable hours to the premises supplied, and see that these rules are observed, and to make any necessary examination of plumbing and water fixtures.

9. Water rents are due and payable in advance at the office of the Water company on the first day of January and July; if not paid within 30 days after they become due and notice thereof is given, the supply will be turned off and not turned on again until all back dues are paid. No deductions will be made for the time water was off, and one dollar will be charged for turning it on again.

10. The company reserves the right to set meters and charge meter rates whenever in its opinion the quantity of water used is excessive. If a consumer shall prefer to pay for water by meter measurement the company will, upon application, furnish and set a meter, charging therefor, the expense of setting and maintenance in addition to the rate for water. The company will keep all meters in repair, and shall have access to the same at all reasonable hours. Bills for metered water will be rendered quarterly and must be paid within ten days thereafter. Water will not be furnished any consumer by meter for less than a minimum annual rental of ten ($10 00) dollars.

11. Any consumer wishing to discontinue the use of water on his premises must give notice at the office of the Water company, that the water may be turned off. The regular rate will be charged until such notice has been given.

12. No rebate from the rates will be allowed for partial use of water from wells, cisterns, etc. All fixtures for the supply of water for which the company has regular rates, must be paid for or disconnected from the service pipe.

13. All persons desiring to use water for building purposes must first make application at the office of the Water company stating the use to be made of the water and the quantity of work to be done, and having done so must pay the water rent in advance. Water ussd for building purposes must be discharged through a hose or pipe directly into the mortar bed or into barrels, and under no circumstances shall it be discharged upon the ground or into or through a trench.

14. The company shall not be required to furnish water for hydraulic elevators or motors unless they are supplied with indicators or meters which shall register the amount of water used.

15. The public fire hydrants as set forth in the franchise are to be used exclusively for extinguishing fires for the necessary drill and practice of the fire department, and for flushing sewers; no person or persons except the members of the fire department, acting under orders of the proper authorities, and for the purpose above mentioned, shall be allowed to open any fire hydrant.

16. There shall be no waste of water either to prevent freezing or for any other purpose. Water will not be furnished when there are leaky pipes or fixtures. When such conditions are found to exist the supply will be shut off until repairs are made.

17. A constant flow of water will not be permitted under any circumstances except through a meter. In cases where water is discharged into tanks they must be kept water tight, and the supply pipes provided with ball cocks, which must be maintained in good order.

18. All house and other boilers connected with the service pipes must be provided with suitable check valves to prevent accidents from collapse or damage in case the water is suddenly drawn off from the main pipes.

19. It is expressly stipulated by the Water company that no claim shall be made against it or the city by reason of the breakage of any pipe or service cock, or by reason of any other interruption of the supply caused by the breakage of machinery or stoppage for necessary repairs, alterations or extensions.

20. The company shall not be required to supply water for the first faucet in any dwelling house whether for bath tub or other purpose unless dwelling house paths are paid.

21. Rates for water for purposes not herein specified shall be meter rates or rates fixed by approximation.

22. When necessary to turn off the water for non-payment of rates or for violation of any of the above rules, $1.00 will be charged for turning it on again.

The foregoing regulations impose no restrictions which impair the rights of consumers to the use of all water necessary for the various purposes named in the contract, but the regulations are intended to prevent waste, and to protect the mutual interests of the consumers and the Water company.

These regulations and rates shall be in force from and after Jan'y 1, 1891.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

Bakeries	$5 00 to 15 00
Banks	5 00 to 9 00
Barber shops, one chair	5 00
" " each add. chair	3 00
Bath tubs, private, one tub	2 75
" " each add. tub.	2 25
" " public, one tub	5 00
" " each add. tub.	4 00
Billiard rooms, 1 table, 1 faucet	5 00
" " each add. table	1 00
Blacksmith shop, one fire	3 50
" " each add. fire	2 00
Building purposes, brk. work, M.	9
" " stone w'k., perch	5
Butcher stalls	6 00
Candy manufactory, four persons	6 00
" " each add. person	50
Churches to be assessed.	
Dwelling houses, 5 rooms or less.	5 00
" " each additional room up to twelve	75
Dwelling houses, above 12 rooms	50
And includes two faucets for a 5 room house, 3 faucets for a 7 room house, 4 faucets for a 10 room house, and for each additional faucet	1 00
Fountains, private, 5 hours per day per season, with right to suspend and rebate of payment:	
1-16 inch orifice	5 00 to 7 00
1-8 " "	7 00 to 14 00
3-16 " " or meter rates	20 00
1-4 " " " " "	37 00
5-16 " " " " "	
Hotel and b'rding house, 8 rooms	8 00
" " " 8 to 13 rooms	75
Hotels and b'd'g h'ses, from 13 up	50
Laundries, without engine	5 00 to 15 00
" with engine	15 00 to 30 00
Office and sleep'g room, 1 room	3 00
" " " each additional room	1 00
Photograph galleries	7 00 to 20 00
Plastering, per 100 sq. yards	25
Printing offices, not including engine or motor	6 00 to 10 00
Drug stores	5 00 to 15 00
Saloons	7 00 to 20 00
" beer pump	5 00
Schools, free, (objected to by Water Co).	
Sprinkling streets 30 foot front	3 00
Each additional foot front	6
Sprinkling for lawns, gardens, sidewalks and washing windows, 40 feet front	2 50
Each additional foot front	6

Sprinkling limited to 4 hours per day. No sprinkling allowed between the hours of 9 a. m., and 4 p. m. No extra charge for additional hydrant or sil cock for sprinkling. Only one jet to be used at one time. Revolving lawn sprinklers may be used when approved of by the Superintendent and used during hours fixed by him. No connections made for sprinkling only for less than $5 00 for water.

Stables, private, for one horse	$ 2 50
" " each add. horse including carriage washing	1 00
Cows, each	1 00
Stables, public, per horse up to six horses	3 00
Above six horses, per horse, including carriage washing	2 00
Steam engines, per horse power up to 10	1 75
Over ten to be assessed.	
Stores up to 20 feet front	6 00
Over 20 feet front, each foot	25
Soda fountains.	
Urinal, public, to be approved by the superintendent	5 00
Urinals, private, to be approved by superintendent	2 25
Urinals, private, in stores, to be approved by superintendent	1 50
Water closet, public, to be approved	6 50
Water closet, private, to be approved	3 00
Water closet, each additional, to be approved	2 00
Water closet, in store, to be approved	3 00

METER RATES.

100 to 200 gallons per day at the rate per M	25
200 to 500 " " " "	22
500 to 1000 " " " "	20
1000 to 2000 " " " "	18
2000 to 3000 " " " "	17
3000 to 4000 " " " "	16
4000 to 5000 and over " " "	15

Therefore, Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Massillon, Ohio, That the foregoing rates be and the same are hereby fixed by this council, and that said, The Massillon Water Company, shall not charge to exceed the said various amounts.

Be it Further Resolved, That the resolution passed September 8, 1890, entitled "A Resolution fixing water rates with the Water Company for consumers," be and the same is hereby repealed, and also all resolutions conflicting with this resolution are hereby repealed.

Done at the Council chamber of said city this third day of February, A. D. 1891,

JACOB R SCHLAGEL,
President of the City Council.
H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk.

EXCURSION RATES

On various lines of Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods at

Dielhenn's Double Clothing Store

Our big discounts are making great headway in the disposal of our immense stock.

An all Wool Black Cheviot Suit

Made to Order for $18.38.

J. & H. DIELHENN,

11 E. Main and 6 S. Erie St., - Massillon, O.

For Bargains in Carriages & Wagons See P. H. Young

A Fountain Pen for 10 Cents.

The new fountain pen is much better than the old favorite, and in many respects as good as its high-priced brother. The Independent Co.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder—Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 7, 1889*

NOTICE.

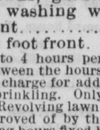
The assessments on Erie Street Sewer and Erie Street Lateral Sewer are to be paid as follows, according to ordinance passed:

One-third within 20 days from date.
One third in one year.
One-third in two years.

Interest added on all deferred payments
The whole amount can be paid to avoid interest and county penalties.

30-6 H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria



Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND

Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. *Is successfully used monthly*—Safe, Effectual. Price $1, by mail, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 2 stamps for sealed particulars. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 9 00 a. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 6 1 18 p. m	No. 7 6 40 p.m
No. 8 7 56 p. m	Local 4 05 p.m
Local 7 50 a. m	

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

In effect June 15, 1890.

GOING EAST

No. 8 Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10 Daily except Sunday	7 45 a. m
No. 4 Daily	1 00 p. m
No. 20 Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1 Daily except Sunday	8 25 a.m
No. 11 Daily except Sunday	10 06 "
No. 9 Daily	11 01 a. m
No. 3 Daily	5 48 p. m
Local	9:15 a. m

Pullman dining cars are run on trains No. 9 and 9.

For time tables, rates of fare, baggage checks, through tickets, or any further information regarding the running of trains, apply to John A Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express...10:10 p m	No. 2 Express...10.36 a m
No. 27 Express...4:20 a m	No. 38 Express. 8:34 p m
No. 3 Express...3:10 p m	No .28 Express...10:32 p m

Trains 27 and 28 run daily all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 2 and 3 have through day coaches and 27 and 28 through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains to and from all points east and west via Orrville.

The C. L. & W. schedule is omitted.

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MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

EXTRA SHEET. MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891. PAGES FIVE TO EIGHT

LABOR'S WORLD.

JOHN M'BRIDE.

Minimining Statistics of Ohio.

The fourteenth annual report of the state bureau of labor statistics, as filed with the governor on the 22nd day of last month, contains matters of so much importance to miners that we have clipped the following:

"The returns made show that there is more coal mined in summer than in winter months, but the difference scarcely equals one fourth of one cent per ton, hence while making due allowance for this difference and basing calculations on the complete returns in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that $5,288 618.43 were paid out for mining 7,873,984 tons, thus showing an average price per ton of 67 cents paid the miner. On dividing the total tonnage by the total number of miners, on all returns giving these two items, it is found that the average number of tons for the year, per miner, is 592; and in a similar manner dividing the total number of tons by the total number of kegs of powder in reports giving number of kegs used, it is seen that for each 62½ tons one keg of powder was used. The average number of days worked during the year was 201. Multiplying 67 cents, the average price paid for mining, by 592, the average number of tons for the year, per miner, we get $396.64, the average earnings per annum for the miner; but after making a deduction of 9 kegs of powder at $2 20 each, 10 gallons of oil at 75 cents per gallon and one cent per ton for smithing, the annual earnings are reduced to $363 42 The sum divided by 201, the average number of days worked, gives an average day's wages of $1.808. The aggregate value of 7,850,373 tons at the mine is found to be $7,553,854.53, which shows an average value of coal per ton at the mines of 96 2 cents. The average number of miners for winter and summer is in all 13 406, all other employes about the mines 3,386; number of boys 1,120. Total number of employes is 18 212. Thirty are reported killed and 85 injured. Of 251 mines reported 160 are drifts, 27 are slopes and 64 are shafts, and of these 136 use horses, 99 steam and 16 hand power. At no time during the past ten years have miners and operators enjoyed a more prosperous year, and it may well be said that the coal trade, so far as it relates to Ohio, experienced a genuine boom during the year from May 1st, 1889, to May 1st, 1890. The coal mining industry is one of the leading and important industries of Ohio. The number of miners and mine employes in 1889, according to the mine inspector's report, was 23 295, and when to this report is added the coal operators, coal dealers, persons engaged upon railroads and canals in the work of transportation, and those engaged upon the docks and the retail delivery, it is safe to say that this industry gives employment to over 50,000 persons and furnishes a livelihood to fully 250,000 of the state's population."

The National Union.

One year has come and gone since the Progressive Union and D. A. 135 consolidated their forces and established the present powerful and influential organization, the United Mine Worker of America. The results following in the wake of this amalgamation are indeed pleasing to contemplate, because where illfeeling and strife existed among craftsmen we now find a fraternal spirit of good will and hearty co operation. While the organization has met with a few reverses they are greatly overshadowed by successful and beneficial achievements, and if a new organization, surrounded by difficulties such as confronted us when the U. M W. of A. was established, can so easily overcome such obstacles we may expect to see greater and grander results spring from the future work of the National Union because experience should lend wisdom to its councils and give confidence and strength to officers and members. The national organization of Mine Workers is charged with the all important duty of defending the rights, advancing the interests and ameliorating the condition of men, women and children who live off of the mining industry, hence great care should be taken at the coming convention that no hasty or ill advised action be taken upon any question likely to involve the union into any difficulty with operators. The convention should be governed by a spirit of justice, wisdom and moderation, and if this be done success will bring permanent and beneficial relief to all.

The Nationalists' Remedy.

With nine out of every ten persons life is a mere struggle for existence. All of man's vitality and life forces are spent in feeding and clothing the body. With ten hours' laborious work, two hours for meals and from eight to ten hours' sleep daily, how much time is left for the weary and overworked mechanic or laboring man to devote to self culture? How and when can he develop his higher self? By the nationalization of land and industries man could provide for all the bodily wants by four hours' work (as predicted by Franklin even in his time). Then he would be free from the terrible worry and dread of want in old age, which drives so many into insane asylums and to suicide. Then he would have that leisure which is necessary to study art, science, literature, philosophy and religion, and evolve the intellectual and spiritual individuality of the true man.—Charles E. Barnes in Detroit News.

A conference of delegates representing Painters' unions Nos. 1, 3 and 6, of New York city, have decided to demand the eight hour day in the spring, the scale to remain as at present, $3.50 per day. There are over 6,000 members in these three unions.

A high rate of nominal wages does not mean a high standard of comfort by any means, as thousands of immigrants discover to their cost, and as the American workman is finding out day by day, with increased certainty and disgust.—Epoch.

JARB'S GOSSIP.

Thoughts Suggested to an Observer by Rumors and the Press.

[Special Correspondence.]

Eugene V. Debs, who has been grand secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and editor of the order's magazine since July, 1880, has announced that he will retire from all official positions during his present term, probably within this year. He means it, too. Debs isn't one of the fellows who talks about retiring for effect. This will be a great loss to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, for never was an organization more fortunate in securing a valuable official than it was in getting and retaining Mr. Debs. He retires because he needs a change after the exacting duties of the past ten years, and because he desires to enter a wider field. I have heard that Mr. Debs intends coming to New York to start a labor paper. In a recent interview with a Terre Haute reporter he admits, to a certain extent, the truth of the rumor. But it's a rocky road, Debs; or so I am told.

Mr. G. V. Tuohey has purchased the interest of Mr. T. J. Rooney in The Union Printer, and will hereafter be its sole proprietor and editor. Mr. Tuohey appears to be an earnest man, and he has in mind several laudable schemes for booming the paper.

I saw a group picture of the delegates to the recent Detroit convention of the A. F. L. a few days ago. They were a fine body of intelligent looking men. But I was struck with the fact that most of the hard workers who have built up the American Federation very modestly scattered themselves in the background. A certain gentleman who has a reputation for tearing down was not so modest.

The New Jersey laborites intend making a hard fight for favorable legislation this year. It is a pleasure to note that they stand so nobly by J. P. McDonnell and his Labor Standard.

The Swiss parliament has increased the appropriation for its labor bureau from 4,200 francs to 20,000 francs. The bureau has done excellent work in the three years of its existence, and Herr Greulich, the "labor secretary," has won the applause of all classes of citizens by his able management.

Labor men of New York are not in love with the report made by the state board of arbitration on the Central strike. It isn't a brilliant document, and some of the board's proposals as to legislation are absurd.

I get it pretty straight that the coal miners of the country are fast getting into excellent condition for their eight hour move in May. The organizations are being strengthened beyond anything in the past, and they are accumulating a splendid fund. Until recently I thought the spring a bad season for a coal miners' strike, but since talking with several men who ought to know I have somewhat changed my opinion.

According to the Rev. Madison C. Peters, of Bloomingdale Reformed church, there are women in New York who, though they are trained sewers, work nineteen hours for twenty-five cents. He says there are 200,000 women in the city who are obliged to accept what wages they can get or starve or fall. "This is a nice condition for a Christian land."

A correspondent, signing himself "Hayseed," in The New York Tribune, presumes to tell the public what the farmers' organizations want and do not want. Among other things he says they are against the eight hour workday on government works and the agitation in opposition to convict labor. The gentleman makes a mistake, I think, in including the Farmers' Alliance among those he claims to speak for.

The Omaha World-Herald closes an interesting editorial on the "Congestion of Labor" with the following pointed paragraph: "Every one knows how such conditions culminate. Every disease has a climax. And the climax of a labor congestion is a revolution. It may be reached sooner or later. If the right medicines are given it may even be remedied."

The American Economic association offers prizes for the first and second best essays on "Housing the Poor in American Cities," the first prize $300, and the second $100. Professor Richard T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md., is secretary of the association, and all essays should be sent to him.

A dispatch from Albany says that a certificate of incorporation for the "New York State Workingman's alliance" has been filed with the secretary of state. It is stated that this organization is in opposition to the State Trades assembly and the Knights of Labor. The directors for one year are John Creighton, Henry Scott, Frank Waters and Andrew Coey, of New York city, and Andrew O. Redfield, of Oswego county. So far I have been unable to learn anything about the scheme or the schemers.

Almost every day the New York dailies call attention to cases of destitution and starvation. Recently The Telegram printed a letter from a little girl reciting that she was one of a family of four who were trying to exist on an income of $1 per week. Another account tells of a "sober and industrious" man who tried to commit suicide because "he was unable to secure work of any kind, while his children were starving."

There has been a rush of work in the office of the American Federation since the Detroit convention. Messrs. Gompers and Evans are kept busy every minute in the day and late into the night. The former felt compelled to give considerable of his valuable time lately to answering the attacks of members of the Central Labor federation of this city.

New York city. JARB.

TENEMENT TO MORGUE.

THE PITIFUL ACCOUNT OF "HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES."

New York's Poor Struggling for Existence—Where Hunger and Filth Breed Disease and Crime and the Landlord Fattens—A Police Reporter's Story.

There is an old saying that "one half the world does not know how the other half lives." In his book, which contains the results of his studies among the tenements of New York, Jacob A. Riis tells in a painfully interesting manner how the lower half lives, suffers, sins and dies in that great city. The title of the book is "How the Other Half Lives," and the story it tells is sad enough to soften the heart of any one not devoid of all sympathy; full enough of the proofs of man's injustice and inhumanity to arouse the indignation of every lover of justice who reads it. Can such things be in this era of Christian civilization? many who read the book will ask. Does Mr. Riis tell the simple truth? The heads of the police and sanitary departments and the active workers of the charitable organizations say he does. Has he given the subject careful investigation? Who is he anyhow?

For more than ten years Jacob A. Riis has been what is known as "police reporter" for leading New York newspapers. It is doubtful if there is any one more familiar than he with the dark side of the city's life. He has visited, in some instances scores of times, every slum in New York, sometimes in the company of police officers or detectives, sometimes alone. It is impossible to read his book without becoming convinced that he is thoroughly familiar with his subject. Every New Yorker knows, in a general way, that there are certain portions of the city in which poverty, suffering and crime are supreme rulers; but only one who has seen it as Mr. Riis has can have a true and full conception of the horrible conditions which exist. Men who have passed their lives in the city are astounded by the revelations in "How the Other Half Lives," but not one questions the truthfulness of the account.

Within ten minutes' walk (often half of that) in either direction from New York's most fashionable avenue, where the mansions of the millionaires tower in magnificent lines for three miles or more, are tenements in which human beings are shivering and starving these cold nights, frequently as many as a dozen men, women and children crowded into a carpetless, fireless, dark and foul smelling room eight feet square. Fashionable promenades and drives are crossed by streets which but a few blocks away are filled with ragged, hungry children, passing their young lives in an atmosphere that is reeking with the stench of factory, swill and filth. A block or so from the streets lined with beautiful and grand business blocks, with marble fronts and plate glass windows, are the dingy dens of the sweaters, where men, women, boys and girls drudge for fourteen hours a day for a bare existence.

But why continue in this strain? Those who could aid in changing these awful conditions say, "We have heard this wholesale croaking long enough; it's all sentimental bosh; give us some facts." Very good; you shall have the facts, my friend of the self satisfied, let alone class. You shall have some extracts from Mr. Riis' unimpeachable record. I only regret that it is impossible to give more than a few brief extracts. Mr. Riis lays the greater part of the blame for the awful condition of New York's poor upon the tenements. In them home life is impossible, he says; and deprived of this the better part of man is soon destroyed. It is only necessary to read what he says of Cherry Hill, Hell's Kitchen, Gotham Alley, the Bend, Jewtown, Chinatown and other like districts in the city to understand why he has come to such a conclusion.

This from Jewtown: "The man works on the machine for his sweater twelve hours a day, turning out three dozen 'knee pants,' for which he receives forty-two cents a dozen. The finisher who works with him gets ten and the ironer eight cents a dozen. This operator has four children, none old enough to work and a sick wife. His rent is $12 a month, his wages for a hard week's work less than $8. Dinner consists of dry bread and pickles. Pickles are favorite food in Jewtown. They are filling, and keep the children from crying with hunger. Those who have stomachs like ostriches thrive and grow strong. The rest? 'Well, they die,' says our guide dryly. It is thus that anarchists are made," says Mr. Riis, "and an enlightened public sentiment turns up its nose at the vicious foreigner for whose perverted notions there is no room in this land of plenty."

"Every once in a while a case of downright starvation gets into the newspapers and makes a sensation. Were the whole truth known it would come home to the community with a shock that would rouse it to a more serious effort than the spasmodic undoing of its purse strings. I am satisfied from my own observations that hundreds of men, women and children are every day slowly starving to death in the tenements with my medical friend's complaint of 'insufficient nourishment.' Within a single week this year (1890) I have had three cases of insanity provoked directly by poverty and want. One was that of a mother who got up in the middle of the night to murder her child who was crying for food; another was a truck driver, with a family to provide for, who was unable to work for months. There was neither food nor a scrap of anything upon which money could be raised in the house. His mind gave way under the strain. In the third case I was just in time with the police to prevent the madman from murdering his whole family. He had the sharpened hatchet in his pocket when we seized him. He was an Irish laborer, and worked in the sewers until the poisonous gases destroyed his health. Then he was laid off, and scarcely anything had been coming in all winter but the oldest child's earnings as a cash girl in a store, $2.50 a week. There were seven children, and the rent of their Mulberry street attic was $10 a month."

"The message came from one of the health department's summer doctors last July to the King's Daughters' Tenement House committee that a family with a sick child was absolutely famishing in an uptown tenement. The address was not given. The doctor had forgotten to write it down, and before he could be found and a visitor sent to the house the baby was dead and the mother had gone mad. The nurse found the father, who was an honest laborer long out of work, packing the little corpse in an orange box half filled with straw, that he might take it to the morgue for pauper burial. There was absolutely not a crust to eat in the house, and the other children were crying for food. The great immediate need in that case, *as in more than half of all, according to the record*, was work and living wages."

"Here in this tenement, No. 59½, next to Bandit's Roost, fourteen persons died in one year, and eleven of them were children; in No. 61, eleven, and eight of them not five years old." Is this not truly a slaughter of the innocent ones? "What if I were to tell you that this alley, and more tenement property in 'the Bend,' all of it notorious for years as the vilest and worst to be found anywhere, stood associated on the tax books all through the long struggle to make its owners responsible, which has at last resulted in a qualified victory for the law, with the name of an honored family, one of the 'oldest and best,' rich in possessions and influence and high in the councils of the city's government? It would be but the plain truth. Nor would it be the only instance by very many that stand recorded on the health department's books of a kind that has come near to making the name of landlord as odious in New York as it has become in Ireland."

Mr. Riis says that the east side in New York city is the most densely populated district in the world, China not excepted. Statistics have shown 290,000 persons packed on a square mile in that part of the city. The greatest crowding in old London was at the rate of 175,816. One might think that under such conditions rents would be low. Not so, however. Little dark cubbyholes, six feet square, bring to their owners $5 and $6 per month, while "apartments" of three rooms in the rickety shells of these slums cost from $12 to $20 per month. It is not uncommon to find cases where this property pays 35 per cent. per annum. That is the chief reason the greedy landlords do not want to tear them down.

It would not be just to the many good people in New York, nor fair to Mr. Riis, to leave this subject without calling attention to the latter's repeated assurances in his book that a great deal is constantly being done by the public and private charities of the city to relieve the distress which is so prevalent. Millions are expended every year in this direction, and thousands of noble men and women are giving the best part of their time to the good work. He says there are many wealthy women, whose names are never made public, that are giving liberally all the time, both through the organized charities and privately. It is due to these instances occasionally cited through the book that the reader is able to retain his mental balance. They keep alive a spark of hope for mankind.

But Mr. Riis has no hope of a much better condition for the poor of New York. He says that while the tenement system exists there will be no appreciable decrease of misery and suffering, and he thinks the tenement is everlasting. There is another way out, however, though he does not see it. An answer to the cry of What's to be done? is found. It is gathering force, and it will be heard even in the slums of New York before many years have passed. But meanwhile the thousands famish; that's what tugs at the heartstrings.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Pennsylvania Factories.

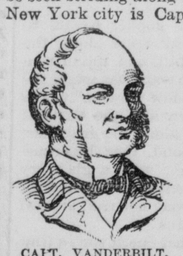
The first annual report of Factory Inspector Martin, of Pennsylvania, shows that in that state in 2,087 factories which were inspected 116,422 women, 30,437 children under 16 years and 181,297 men are employed. In many shops the inspector and his assistants found children under 12 years of age, and in most of the factories the law limiting the hours of labor for miners to sixty per week is being violated. Mr. Martin will ask the legislature of Pennsylvania for an additional number of assistants, as with the six now at his disposal he cannot carry out the law. He will also propose to limit the age of children in factories to 13 years, and the hours for the women to sixty per week.

The receipts at the office of the general treasurer of the Democratic party of Germany are about $152 per day, and the daily receipts for the general strike and agitation fund of the joint commission of the national German trades unions are about $230. Thus the organized workmen of Germany have about $45,600 for political purposes and $69,000 for trades organizations per annum.

A HALE OLD OPTIMIST.

An Octogenarian Vanderbilt Who Enjoys Life Thoroughly.

One of the most picturesque persons to be seen striding along the busy streets of New York city is Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, brother of the late commodore, and great uncle to the latest generation of that famous family. The captain is 83 years old, but he has the vigor of a man of 40. Nearly every day he leaves his home on Staten Island for a trip to the big city, and spends his time walking about or visiting friends, save on matinee days. Then he is to be found at some theatre giving intelligent attention to the work of the people on the stage. He knows a good play, a good roadster and a good boat.



CAPT. VANDERBILT.

It was as a mariner that he got his title of captain, and most of his business life was spent on the water. Yet he is a passionate lover of horseflesh, and when he holds the ribbons over a pair of trotters he is bound to keep the lead. As one of his cronies remarked recently, "Captain Vanderbilt would run ye in the dark sooner than let ye pass him." And he is thoroughly in touch with the present day and hour as well. He has seen friends, relatives and acquaintances by the score depart from earth, yet when some surviving comrade begins to bewail the past and to get lachrymose about those who are gone he grows testy and cries: "Good Lord! What's the use of talking about dead men? A dead man's no good to anybody. Let's talk about folks that are alive."

A fine looking, bluff and hearty old fellow is the captain, with wide sympathies, an open hand and few prejudices. He is not rich, but has enough, and "when one has enough why should he try for more?" he asks. He gets solid comfort out of every moment of his existence, and confidently expects to "reach par"—in other words, to live until he is a century old.

WON AN AMERICAN BRIDE.

A Brooklyn Beauty Weds a Member of Parliament.

My Lord Tomnoddy and his grace the Duke of Bareacres are not the only foreigners who seek American girls for wives. Gentlemen of intelligence, culture and position whose homes are in other lands are beginning to learn that nowhere can they find such gracious, capable and beautiful helpmeets as those who grow to womanhood in the New World. It

MR. AND MRS. LANE.

is for this reason that Brooklyn recently lost one of her fairest daughters. Her name was Frances May Armstrong, and the man who won her is William P. Lane, member of Parliament from county Cork, Ireland.

The wedding was a notable event. It took place at the Church of the Nativity in the presence of a crowd of distinguished guests, and after the ceremony many and hearty were the congratulations showered upon the happy pair. Mr. Lane has achieved prominence in the fight for Home Rule, and has suffered imprisonment twice because of his antagonism to the present order of things in the Green Isle. He has a beautiful home and estate near Youghal. His bride is a daughter of the late John B. Armstrong. She first met Mr. Lane while traveling abroad.

Rapid Transit to Matrimony.

Rev. James Perry, of Peru, Ind., now wears the belt for rapidity in performance of the marriage service. He was making some purchases in one of the dry goods stores of the city where he lives the other day, when there entered to him a breathless couple, who had to be "hitched right off" before any stalwart objectors could reach the spot. The minister grasped the situation, also the young people, whom he ranged before him amid a crowd of shoppers. "Join hands," he cried. "By United States authority in me vested I pronounce you man and wife." Quick work, wasn't it?

Named After Distinguished Men.

Some one, curious as to names bestowed on new born male children, asserts that every year, in the state of New York alone, between 300 and 400 infants are christened Chauncey M. Depew. William M. Evarts is a good second in this regard, and it is said that 50,000 peaceful residents of the United States have Napoleon Bonaparte for their given names.

A Big Price for a Dinner.

The other day a Frenchman won a bet at the peril of his life. The river Marne, which flows into the Seine, was full of drifting ice, but he put on his uniform as captain of dragoons, and thus fully equipped swam from bank to bank. He won a dinner, but secured also an attack of pneumonia and a reprimand from his superiors.

Two hundred unmarried young women of Brooklyn are said to have fortunes amounting in the aggregate to $30,000,000.

THE PURE MOUNTAIN AIR

CONSUMPTION AND CLIMATE INVESTIGATED BY EDWIN A. CURLEY.

Why the Heights of Western North Carolina Are Beneficial to Weak Lungs. One Breathes Oftener and Deeper—Balsam Odors in the Pine Woods.

[Special Correspondence.]

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., Feb. 3.—I arrived at Waynesville, Haywood county, early in January, and took up my quarters at Haywood White Sulphur Springs, which are situated on the largest expanse of gently sloping bottom land that I have yet seen. The elevation is 2,736 feet, or about 500 feet above that of Asheville. Richland creek, a wide and shallow mill stream, murmurs and ripples along over a bottom of small bowlders in front of the grounds, giving the necessary expression to a lovely landscape.

With very few foothills lofty mountains spring almost directly from the valley on either side, taking a slope of some 45 degs. at the end of a rise of a thousand feet, and yet never becoming precipitous. Up the stream some seven or eight miles the valley seems entirely closed in by six thousand feet giants, while in the opposite direction the possibility of egress without scaling the mountain side is more apparent.

The main street of Waynesville is on the almost level center line of a long ridge of slight elevation, well placed for natural drainage. Nature has done much for this beautiful valley, and it has only remained for man to add the comforts of civilization without marring the excellent sanitary conditions that she has provided. The Richland valley seems to me as perfectly sheltered as is compatible with a thorough circulation of mountain air and as open as perfect shelter from cold blasts will permit.

Were I building a home with especial reference to the needs of a consumptive wife or daughter, and with freedom of choice, it should be in the mountains, in some such sheltered region as this on land sloping southwardly. Her sitting room should be in the second story of a wing connected with the main building at one corner, and commanding a through draught to the four cardinal points. It should have a large bow window to receive the rays of the rising and the setting sun, and outside a balcony with adjustable hoods of bright canvas instead of a roof. The floor should be of narrow boards well oiled, and no permanent carpet, no India matting, would conceal accumulations of dirt.

The heating should be by steam. In no event should it be by hot air drawn from a cellar. Water should come by an iron pipe from a mountain spring; it should be hot and cold in the bathroom, and the general sanitary arrangements should be as perfect as those of a well ordered city hospital, while with all this there should be as little as possible to directly suggest the home of an invalid. Heavy curtains should not drape the windows. The question should be, "How much sunshine can well be borne?" and never, "How much light can we contrive to exclude?" Garden tools and croquet and the homes of congenial neighbors should tempt the invalid to outdoor exercise, and the hours of rest and activity should be as nearly as possible those of the birds. With such a home and such surroundings, in the best of climates, there would be reason for hope in many an otherwise hopeless case.

All of these desirable things cannot be commanded in any hotel or sanitarium. But one can approximate them. He can make sure of a sunny room. He can often secure a corner room, commanding the rising and the setting sun. He can provide fair sanitary conditions and many excuses for being out in the sunshine. But for a woman he cannot so easily provide in such a place useful occupation affording sufficient exercise, and yet not overtaxing the powers of the invalid. Such occupation is a great desideratum, and many consumptives brood over their troubles and suddenly collapse who might have lived for years had their vital forces been sustained by sufficiently engrossing and suitable exercise.

There is a sort of exercise, involuntary, insensible and ever persistent, which may be deemed one of the most important considerations for which we seek a mountain climate for consumptive patients.

If we consciously try to do so we can expand the lungs much more than normally, or we can breathe oftener than usual, or we can do both together; and we must do one or both of these when engaged in violent exercise, because we then require more oxygen. And we must breathe a greater bulk of air on the mountain than at the seaside, because it is thinner and lighter; there is a less actual quantity of oxygen in a cubic foot. We require about as much as at the sea level, consequently we must breathe oftener, or deeper, or both. Practically we do both without being conscious of the fact.

If the air is 7 per cent. lighter one man will breathe about 3 per cent. faster and 4 per cent. deeper, and another 4 per cent. faster and 3 per cent. deeper, each unconsciously solving the problem for himself in the way which requires the least exertion, the "equation of least effort" varying with individuals. And at an elevation where we require 7 per cent. more bulk of air you may get it by 10 per cent. greater effort of the lungs, while I get it by 12 per cent. more effort, and a woman whose waist has been laced out of shape may be unable to breathe without 20 or 25 per cent. of extra effort. It depends upon the lung capacity and power of each individual.

In consumption this extra work of the lungs is especially to be desired, if it is not too great. For in consumption the power to resist the disease depends upon the vital energy of the lung tissue, and that vital energy depends upon exercise, precisely as the strength of the blacksmith's arm is the result of many heavy strokes. General outdoor exercise increases the force of breathing, and thus by use strengthens the lungs against consumption. But evidently special exercise of the organ attacked will produce the greater result, other things being equal, and no other special exercise of the lungs can be so perfect as the increased respiration involved in a higher elevation.

A glass cabinet has been invented in which to produce a similar result; but one cannot live in it permanently or even for a few hours with comfort. It is evidently dangerous, and a good, rigid contract to blow up children's toy balloons would be much more effective. We shall not be able to obtain artificially the same result that we now get from mere elevation till we build a hospital ward of plate glass, supply it with plenty of fresh air by a pipe 200 feet high, and make whatever we please the barometrical pressure within.

The best elevation for a health resort for consumptives has not yet been determined, but it is certainly wise for one who is much reduced to avoid the sudden alternation of very great extremes.

The second day in the Richland valley was cloudy. The clouds would partially break away at times, but they never entirely left the higher mountain peaks, which held for them a strange attraction. As I left the next day it was clear, and the sunlight glinted on the silver sheen of many miles of mountain forest, electroplated on every trunk and bough and limb and leaf. The people of the mountains call this "frozen mist." In this case it commences about 1,200 feet above the valley, and covers a belt of about 500 feet elevation, leaving the tops and the feet of the mountains bare. This coat of ice is the cloud mist gathered on the mountain side, while below was shadow, and the lofty peaks were bathed in sunshine.

The top and bottom lines of the frozen mists seem as perfectly horizontal as the shore line of a lake, showing that the mist cloud floated in a very perfect equilibrium with the heavier air below and the lighter atmosphere above.

As the train labored along and slowly climbed the steep incline of some seven miles to Balsam Gap we drew nearer and nearer the belt of glinting ice on either side, till it seemed but a few hundred yards away and not more than five hundred feet above us.

Some parts of the mountains are very steep, and some others at the heads of streams are deep sheltered coves, buried in gloom or bathed in sunshine, according as the outlook is toward the dreary north or the sunny south.

If the best elevation for the lungs of the consumptive is above the 2,250 feet of Asheville, above the 2,736 feet of Haywood Springs and Waynesville, and still above the 3,411 feet of Balsam Gap, other and higher elevations can be found in these mountains, well sheltered by nature, giving an outlook of grandeur and beauty, and capable of every improvement necessary to the comfort of the invalid.

If, as is most likely, it be found that the best altitude varies with individual cases, the south mountain sides may be filled with health resorts even to a height of five or six thousand feet, while Asheville, the Richland valley, and many other places of less elevation, increase in desirability and usefulness as the climate treatment is specialized and perfected.

In any case I think I would be inclined to skip the belt of elevation in which the mist clouds most often kiss the mountain sides, for while that might be the best possible elevation it would be the most humid, and this drawback would more than compensate the advantage. My choice would, therefore, be below this belt or above in the colder regions of almost perpetual sunshine.

Here I must correct a mistake. When looking out on the distant mountain sides from an upper balcony at Asheville I thought I saw a snow belt, but it was really a belt of frozen mist on the cloud line, such as I have just described, which in the far distance my unaccustomed eye had naturally mistaken for snow. So far as I know there was no snow at all in the Asheville basin while that great Christmas storm was raging through the country.

The electrical condition of a thunder cloud is intense and opposite to that of the earth. Hence the lightning, which is but the passage of electricity from the cloud through the resisting strata of intervening air.

Is it not likely that the mist cloud is in an opposite electrical condition to that of the earth, but one of low intensity; that it comes in contact with its electrical opposite on the mountain sides and consequently deposits its moisture? In short, that the mountain basin, the inclosed air, and the floating cloud are a huge electrical bath provided by nature, and that the "frozen mist" on the mountain side is as definitely electro plated upon the trees as silver or nickel upon metal by the art of man, or copper upon the type matrix to multiply and preserve for indefinite reproduction the work of the type setter and the engraver? Let the questions of climate be patiently investigated, the secrets of cloud land disclosed, and all made subject to the fullest uses of man.

Balsam Gap is named from the greatest cross range of mountains in the whole Alleghany system. This range, which has several spurs that would be in themselves very respectable mountains, in its turn takes its name from the species of pine which covers its highest peaks with a green so deep that it is blackness in comparison with the forest below. The resinous sap of this beautiful tree is a "balsam" of many alleged virtues, and many of the people of the mountains believe that they owe their immunity from consumption and some other diseases in a greater or less degree to that ever present essence of the balsam pine pervading the air, and although imperceptible to the senses, yet having thus constantly inhaled a definite medicinal effect in the lungs to prevent, to check or to destroy the germs of disease. Many physicians attribute such virtues to the long leaved pine of the south. It may be that they are not altogether wrong, and that the more pungent "balsam" essence has the greater virtue.

EDWIN A. CURLEY.

The Tipping Habit.

Proprietor St. Fashion Hotel—Sorry to have you leave us so soon.

Guest—Important engagement. Here's a quarter for you.

Proprietor—Sir! I am the proprietor of this hotel, sir!

Guest—Ah! Beg pardon. Here's half a dollar.—New York Weekly.

Too Much.

He had chased a rubber football
Over many a gory field;
He could stand behind a batsman
And the mask and mittens wield,
In a pugilistic contest
He was held among the best;
He could mingle in a riot
And enjoy it, too, with zest—
But his fine physique was ruined,
Crushed in a most brutal way,
When his wife took him out shopping
On a ladies' bargain day.
—Buffalo Express.

Saved Her the Trouble.

Landlady—Let's see, Mr. Impecune owes me for three weeks' board. You needn't mind dusting Mr. Impecune's room this morning, Jane.

Jane—No, mam; the gintleman's done it hisself.

Landlady—Done what?

Jane—Dusted.—American Grocer.

BILL NYE ON INDIANS.

A FEW REMARKS ABOUT BARBARIANS IN GENERAL.

El Mahdi Held Up as an Example—The Indian Ghost Dance—The Power of Advertising—Some Fetching Costumes. Adieu, Brother, Adieu!

[Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.]

The painful and strained relations between the United States government and the red brother have prompted a long and rather interesting letter, which I have not room for this morning, but which goes on to make a great many inquiries regarding the Indian and his wild notions on religious matters, especially as to the ghost dance and the coming of a dark red Messiah.

All barbarous tribes have, at times, been greatly excited and overwrought upon these questions, and scarcely a year passes, if we could know of all that is happening among the barbarians of the

SHAKING THEIR FISTS AT THE ENEMY.

universe, no doubt, that some religious craze is not having full swing among those people, who have not the blessings of the true and only religious light. How thankful ought we to be that we were born in a land where, to make these fool breaks, is a matter of impossibility!

It is not many years since the great fakir, El Mahdi, burst upon the vision of the orient, clothed in a small doily, and announced himself as the Messiah for whom his people had been so long looking. And where is El Mahdi today? Where are all the tiddledewink Messiahs of profane history?

El Mahdi was a shrewd youth, even in the days when he snared suckers along the White Nile. His mind was active and his thoughts profound. He early saw that the weak side of a man was his love of the supernatural, his Diss Debar side, as one may say. So he said to himself "I will educate myself and prepare myself for but one object. This Messiah business is what might be called a cinch. I will arrange to appear at the proper time for the purpose of playing a return engagement."

Mahdi was about the color of a successful meerschaum pipe in those days, with bright black eyes, and in cold weather he wore cotton in both ears. This prevented pneumonia on damp days—a needed precaution, especially as he grew older and lived in a cave by himself, ostensibly fasting.

Time went by and El grew to manhood, still keeping his finger on the public pulse, and knowing that some day times would be ripe for his appearance. Living patiently for months in a deserted cellar, or in summer time fasting in a cave in the mountains, rarely eating anything, unless perchance a katydid or the milk of a wild ass on Tuesdays and Fridays, all the time crucifying the flesh, and thus attracting attention, he soon reached manhood, and with the budding of his delightful whiskers he began to cultivate the press and to get himself written up in the society columns.

Pretty soon he began to prophesy a little. Having a private wire in his care, he was able to predict the arrival of British troops about a week ahead, and thus his business soon grew to be something wonderful. Many a night he had to sit up and prophesy long after other people were in bed and asleep. Thus did he wax strong with his people, and get all he could do in that line.

Though Mohammed Achmed—his real name before he went west—was the son of a petty sheik, and therefore nobody scarcely, at the age of 40 years his mirror still told him that he was strangely beautiful. In the flush of manly health, robust and in the pink of condition, though trained down a good deal, perhaps, by eating nothing but choke cherries and lightning bugs for weeks at a time, El Mahdi knew the proper moment to take hold of this matter and burst upon the astonished gaze of his people as a Messiah.

Devout, hungry and sad he took advantage of man's devotional nature, and skun him out of his confidence and his watermelons. He wept over the sins of his betters, and deplored the undone condition of those whom he had not yet done up. Yearning for a bright immortality, yet constantly postponing it so long as the Egyptian pullets held out, El Mahdi went on, stringing the people from day to day till they were ready to blindly follow him anywhere with their eyes closed.

War among the Arabs is conducted on an odd plan. It consists in deploying scouts or pickets, whose duty it is to lead the enemy on for two or three months across the broad sweep of sand which he calls fatherland, and compelling the invader to drink alkali water during the meantime. This course of diet does not impair the health of the Arab, who has no bowels of compassion, but instead of those a porcelain lined alimentary canal and a clinker built gizzard, which assimilates readily anything from a caramel up to a fawnskin vest with horn buttons on it. Thus the Caucasian is readily overthrown by the Arab, and at autumn time, in his bleached and eyeless skull, the scorpion finds her winter home.

The Bedouin of the desert is a good deal like our own warlike Indians in [illegible] They are not the kind of people who range their concave abdomens up against the heated guns of a hostile fortress and wait for an honorable death. Nyether would they scale a redoubt in the teeth of a galling fire. They are not constructed according to those specifications. On the contrary, they sail up in a sort of circle, sort of tantalize and pick at the advancing foe, shake their travel stained nighties at the moving enemy, and, emitting a war cry as melodious as the crampy remark of a cuckoo clock, they go away from them.

After the battle the Arabian papers announce that fifteen hundred handsome Englishmen, with beautiful sloping shoulders and Venus de Medici figures, have bitten the dust, while one elderly Arabian has sprained his thumb by falling from his horse and striking on the sharp prong of a gopher hole.

But this has nothing to do with the late religious craze among the red brethren.

The Indian is no worse than all other barbaric people who scorn the sacred and secular press. Politics may be corrupt and leaders venal, but intelligence will win at last. It is where people do not advertise that the bogus Messiah is permitted to do up the people. It is where the Washington hand press and the primary school house yet slumber in the womb of the future that people fall down and worship a warty prophet who cannot safely refer to the place where he was last employed. The red brother, as many of us know, is not educated. He has for generations gone fishing in his youth, and in his old age died in ignorance. That is why religious fanaticism finds him a ready prey. That is why he is enabled to make, as the French say, one fox pass after another, and to fall a ready victim to the wiles of the crafty.

The ghost dance is not likely, however, to become popular at the Patriarchs' balls this winter, I am happy to say, as it is danced entirely by the males, the squaws not being in it, as Mr. McAllister, the blooming cad of an otherwise creditable epoch, would say. The squaws are sometimes present at these religious dances, but not generally allowed to participate. Below I am permitted to give some of the costumes worn at a Pine Ridge small and early, as given me in a private letter dated some weeks ago.

Tush-Tush, the daughter of old Johnnie-jump-up, the sockless Brule, wore a mauve drap-de-tay hat lining with breast of buzzard in front and side ornaments of empty cartridges, size .44. She also wore ear tabs to same, cut en V and made of muskrat skin lined with bed-ticking. She wore an alpaca vest, with corsage bouquet of corn fritters draped with New Orleans molasses. Her loose artillery trousers had a broad red stripe down the side. She wore over all this a leather trimmed horse blanket with eye holes in it from St. Paul. Her hair was braided plainly down each side, and tied en masse at the ends with sinews. Where it parted at the nape of the neck there peeped coquettishly forth a small patch of the beautiful skin of Tush-Tush, bright and shiny as a new cent, and bidding those who were brave enough to do so to plant thereon a large, resonant kiss.

Standing Horse, who led the ghost dance, wore a United States wagon cover on his arrival, and also threw one corner of it over his departure; but when the dancing began he checked this outer wrap, and was discovered to be dressed lightly in a tiara of dickey bird's feet and a coat of shellac. He danced until utterly worn out and exhausted, when he fell to the ground, and a tidy was thrown over him by an attendant.

White Wings, who came merely to look on, as he naively said, wore a fur cape of gopher pelts and calico shirt. No ornaments to speak of.

Jaybird, who fetched Tush-Tush to the dance, wore a percale shirt, which would have been tucked into the waistband of his trousers, if he had been blessed with trousers, but the cold and cruel winter, ah, the nipping, biting winter, came and caught the doleless Jaybird, caught him at a disadvantage, caught him slightly dishabilly, caught him shivering on the prairie, caught him short of ere a trouser; and goose pimples chased each other, following fast and following faster up his limbs of alabaster. When he saw Tush-Tush and passed her, then he trembling turned and asked her.

She allowed that she would come with him. She said so long as they lived in the west, what was the use of trying to put on lugs. East, of course, she said her escort would be de trop, but in the west, where pants do not make the man, nor want of them the fellow, there would be no fuss made over this idiosyncrasy. She then got ready and went.

THE DANCE.

I presume there is a moral to the ghost dance and bloody massacre of this season. Possibly several of them. One of them is that you cannot make a card case out of a sow's ear, and the Indian cannot be worked over into a Farmers' Alliance. Squaw Jim was a white man who once basked in the sunshine of my friendship. We were quite intimate in those days. He was a white, man originally from near Napoleon, Ark. He gave his name in marriage to a Shoshone debutante with an Indian name that would fence in a house and lot. She apparently loved Squaw Jim in her untutored way, but he told me that she was as wild as a hawk. In winter time he could tell pretty near where to find her, but when the grass got green along the sunny banks of the mountain streams, and the "pussy" on the tall and graceful willow began to get its back up, and the smell of the moist earth as the frost began to leave out greeted the glad nostrils, he could no longer make Push-me-ta-ha-to-le-quah, etc., come up nights.

When the pocket gopher began to build his fresh embankments along the sides of the sandy hill, and the bittern wailed in the buffalo wallows; when the killdee chirped in the low "draws," where the grease wood grew and the track of the sage hen wound along the gray margin of the alkali pond, then Push-me-ta-ha-to-le-quah, etc., with a glad cry lit out like a frightened comet, and for a moment the air along her trail seemed to be full of moccasins.

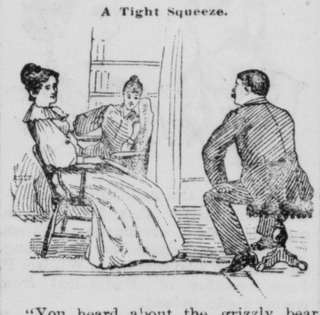
Squaw Jim said that one at such a time could easily play tiddledewinks on the coat tail of his savage bride. He would have been very lonely during the summer time if he had not been blessed with a white wife at Omaha, with whom he dawdled away the glad summer tide.

The Indian can never, alas! be taught the religion of the white man any more than he can be brought to look kindly upon the pickled olive as an article of food. He can no more cope with the doctrine of the Trinity than he can raise side whiskers or Lima beans. Personal godliness and the use of the crash towel are repulsive to the feelings of the red brother. The idea of a God who favors manufacture and industrial pursuits bothers him, and our great North American scheme of charitable endeavor, which consists mostly in telling other people how they can do a great deal of good, confuses him.

I am pained, of course, to note the hostile feeling now existing between my own race and the red brother, for undoubtedly he was here first. So also were the centipede, and the rattlesnake, and the north and south pole cats, but they, as civilization approaches, will have to retire, even as the red brother must, before the all powerful influences of Rum, Red Tape and Rascality. Adieu, red brother! You are going to join the Mastodon and the Sethyosauras. Some day, in the great yonder of approaching years, you will have to lie over a little further in your geological bed, and give place to the last specimen of the bald and perfected Caucasian, who with a wild whoop yields up his uneasy life, and with his labor saving machinery and his saleratus bread he will lie by your side, Mr. Lo. So step forward a little farther, red brother, and give the pale face a chance along with you to hold on by the straps as the great car of progress moves onward, or else pitch along in your rocky bed and give room to the gentleman who today is acting as your agent and undertaker.

Bill Nye

A Tight Squeeze.



"You heard about the grizzly bear that tackled a Chicago girl?"

"No. What happened?"

"The girl hugged the bear to death."—Life.

A Reliable Weather Gauge.

"No barometer less than $10!" re-echoed the old lady.

"None we can recommend."

"Goodness gracious!" she ejaculated resignedly, "I'm so much bothered over that thing I sometimes almost wish John hadn't got cured of his rheumatism. Then we always knew what the weather was going to be."—Philadelphia Times.

Too Effective.

Bride—I'm so afraid people will find out that we're just married that I've made Will promise to treat me in public just as if he had no thought for any one but himself.

Matron—I adopted that plan when I was married, and my husband never got over it.—New York Weekly.

Strong Indication

Visitor (at public library)—If you have the bound volumes of The Congressional Record for the last ten years I should like——

Attendant (ringing telephone violently)—Give me the police station, quick! There's an escaped maniac here!—Chicago Tribune.

The Lady's Natural Mistake.

Kind Hearted Lady (stopping seedy pilgrim on the street)—My poor man, is there anything I can do for you?

Seedy Pilgrim—You mistake me, madam. I am not a mendicant. I am trying to be an amateur photographer on $40 a month.—Chicago Tribune.

Necessary.

Mrs. Motherleigh—Dora, my love, was it necessary to spend fifteen minutes in bidding Harry good night?

Dora (furtively rearranging a rumpled collar)—Yes, mother, it was a case of mussed.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

And Then There Was Music.

Fond Mother—John, do you know Gertie has arranged a little piece for the piano?

Fond Father—Good! Peace for the piano means peace for all of us.—Detroit Free Press.

BUDGETS OF FAMILIES.

COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD.

A Comparison Between St. Louis and Sheffield, England—The Income More Than Double Here—The Cost of Food Less Here Than in England.

The report of the bureau of labor statistics of Missouri for the year ending Nov. 5, 1890, is full of valuable information, particularly for workingmen. The most striking feature of the report is its exhibit of family budgets. Commissioner Lee Meriwether, of the bureau, set agents to work to inquire carefully into the earnings, expenses and manner of life of the working people of St. Louis, Kansas City and Crystal City. The agents secured carefully kept accounts of the incomes and expenses of 438 families, embracing many trades and classes of workers. These family budgets show, almost without exception, evidences of abundant comforts among the industrial population. While glancing over the items of expense of these American working people—so much for books and newspapers, so much for amusements, and the like—our thoughts involuntarily turned to the similar investigation made a few years ago by United States consuls among the laboring classes of Europe.

No more wholesome lesson can be kept before our wage earners than the incomparable superiority of their material condition as compared with the toilers of other lands. In order that this great difference may be seen at a glance we give below a specimen family budget from the Missouri report, and under it a similar budget compiled from Consul Webster's report from Sheffield, England. In each report other cases could be found making a better showing, as might also worse exhibits be produced. Both were selected with a view to fairly represent the average condition of workmen of similar grades:

BUDGET OF A ST. LOUIS FAMILY.

Condition—Family of five—parents, son aged 10 years, two daughters aged 9 and 4 years. Occupy their own house.

EARNINGS.	
Husband	$840 00
COST OF LIVING.	
Fuel	$14 00
Light	7 00
Taxes	26 40
Property insurance	7 00
Life insurance, husband	18 00
Clothing for husband	56 00
Clothing for wife	28 00
Clothing for children	48 00
Furniture and utensils	14 00
Soap and starch	8 40
Charity	2 00
Labor organizations	18 00
Books and newspapers	16 80
Sickness	6 50
Amusements	18 00
Sundries	7 60
Meat	72 00
Bacon and ham	6 80
Lard	12 00
Flour	26 00
Bread	32 40
Butter	16 50
Milk	18 25
Cheese	14 00
Coffee	18 30
Tea	60
Potatoes	7 00
Vegetables	19 75
Sauerkraut	2 60
Vinegar	2 40
Baking powder	1 35
Sugar	18 00
Ice	15 00
Beer	26 00
Miscellaneous	6 50
Total expense	611 15
Surplus	$228 85

Paid $200 incumbrance on house.

SHEFFIELD FAMILY BUDGET.

Condition—Family of five—wife and three children. Man not the best paid, nor by any means the worse, earning $5.07 a week.

EARNINGS.	
Husband	$315 64
COST OF LIVING.	
Rent, including taxes and water supply	$50 44
Fuel and light	18 72
Clothing and boots an l shoes	44 20
School pence	6 24
Trade society	12 48
Friendly society	6 24
Tobacco	6 24
Groceries—sugar, tea, coffee, etc	31 20
Butcher's meat	50 44
Potatoes and other vegetables	18 72
Bread	50 44
Beer	18 72
Total expense	314 08
Surplus	$1 56

Here is an object lesson which the American workingman should paste in his hat to serve as an antidote to the tariff "reformer's" noxious teachings.

When the "reformer" tells him that his higher wages do not amount to any more than the lower wages of the English workingman, on account of the higher cost of living in this country, the American workingman can show the "reformer" the following table, from an official report by Consul Lane, of Tunstall, England:

COST OF FOOD IN ENGLAND AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Eng-land.	Unit'd States.	Bal. favor of—Eng-land.	Bal. favor of—United States.
Six lbs. fresh meat	$1 08	$0 72		$0 36
Bread, 13 loaves, 4 lbs. each	1 20	90		30
Butter, 1½ lbs	49	44		05
Bacon and cheese	60	67	07	
Tea, ½ lb	24	28		04
Sugar, 5 lbs	30	56	26	
Potatoes	30	12		18
Milk, about 6 qts	37	30		07
Total per week	$4 58	$3 85	27	$1 00

Balance in favor of the United States, $0.73.

The workingman can also point out to the "reformer" that the St. Louis workingman spent to within nineteen cents as much for this cheap American food as the English workingman's whole income amounted to and had $524.55 left. Had the Englishman lived as well his expense for food alone would have brought him sadly into debt, without a single cent left for clothes, house rent, fuel, lights, or for the thousand and one little expenses regarded as indispensable in the humblest American family. At about this point in the argument the "reformer" will sneak away to search for some one less well informed about the actual condition of workingmen under the tariff system which he hopes to get adopted in this country, but knows that he can never succeed unless by the votes of the workingmen themselves.

TOO APPETIZING.

She Had the Toothache, but She Couldn't Resist.

"Hope y' ain't got the toothache, mum," said the fish man the other day to a Jersey City girl, at whose house he was delivering some oysters. The fish man spoke in compassionate tones, for the girl was sitting forlornly in a chair, with both hands pressed convulsively to the sides of her face.

"No, not the toothache," she moaned, "only a horrible sore throat that is a thousand times worse than any toothache ever could be."

"Is that all?" replied the fish man. "Why, if you'll listen to my advice you'll have that all cured in no time."

"Do tell me how," exclaimed the girl, "and I'll be forever grateful to you?"

"There ain't nothing easier," said the fish man, "than to cure a sore throat. You can get rid of it in no time. All you have to do is to get a raw clam and bind it over on the place where the soreness is, and it will jest move out and not leave any sign of ever havin' been there. My boss cured a case of diphtheria, mum, with raw clams applied outside, that the doctors had given up. That's the truth, that is, and I advise you to try a couple of 'em on your sore throat."

"Well, if they'll do any good, I wish you'd send me around a couple," said the girl, "and I'll give them a trial."

"That I will, mum, and I'm sure they'll fix you up."

The fish man did as he promised. He selected two extra plump clams, opened them carefully, and sent them round to the house. A few days later, having occasion to leave an order at the house, he asked the girl's mother if his clams had done her daughter's sore throat any good.

"Why, to tell you the truth," replied the mother, "she did not apply them in the way you advised. She said they looked so appetizing that she could not resist the temptation, and then ate them."—New York Sun.

Hard Lines.

"Do you own that dog at the door?" demanded a citizen in hot temper as he entered a butcher shop on Gratiot avenue.

"Yes, dot vhas my dog," was the reply.

"Well, he has bitten me!"

"You doan' say so?"

"Yes, I do, and I want to know what you are going to do about it!"

"How you mean?"

"Why, I want damages."

"Ish dot possible!"

"I want $10 or I'll sue you for a hundred."

"Good gracious! but shtop a leedle. I keep dot dog one year. Eaferybody laughs at me und says he vhas too lazy to bite somepody, und dot I shall sell him for ten cents. Now he turns himself around und bites you, und you shump on me und say I shall pay $10. Shust imagine my position, und vhas I can do aboudt it?"—Detroit Free Press.

Worse and More of It.

Small Boy (who hates water)—Mamma, people is talkin' about a man wot went to take a bath, and was drowned in the bath tub.

Mamma—Mercy me! I didn't know bath tubs were so dangerous. Bring me a bowl of water, and some soap, and a crash towel, and the flesh brush, and I'll wash you myself.—Street & Smith's Good News.

Children Not Wanted.

Home Seeker (looking at highly decorated flat)—These apartments are certainly elegant, but the windows are too low. Children would fall out of them and get killed.

Janitor—Yes'm.

Home Seeker—Do you think the landlord would object to having bars across?

Janitor—Yes'm.—New York Weekly.

Keeping His Credit Good.

Littleshort—Let me have $10 this morning, will you, Wally?

Wallet (hands over an X) — Yes, but——

Littleshort (hands it back)—There, that pays up for the one I had last year. I try and make it a point not to let these things run too long.—Detroit Free Press.

His Standard of Measurement.

Mother—Charlie, you have given your sister the smallest apple. You should have given her the largest one, for she is so much larger than you.

Charlie (with force of conviction)—But, mamma, see how much larger my mouth is than hers.—General Manager.

Too Expensive.

Borrowit—That's rather a swell boarding house you are stopping at, Gazzleton.

Gazzleton—Why, yes. I tried a cheaper one, but I couldn't afford it. I fell away so that I had to buy a new suit in six weeks.—Harper's Bazar.

Humiliated.

Jackson Horn—Wundah wha's de mattah wiv Boss Jones. He looks kind o' solemncholy.

Engle Bickens—He's gal ain't got no confidence in him; she gabe 'm a safety razah fo' a birfday present.—Judge.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

She (indignantly)—Dear me, Mr. Slipallthetime, I thought you could skate!

He (submissively)—You wouldn't think so if you were in my place.—Once A Week.

MYSTIC MISCELLANY.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS FROM THE VARIOUS SECRET SOCIETIES.

How the Knights of Pythias Have Prospered in New Jersey—A Membership of Ten Thousand—John Ulrich Recently Elected Grand Chancellor.

The election of the grand lodge officers of the order of the Knights of Pythias of the state of New Jersey recalls to the minds of the Pythians the rapid strides and developments which the order has made during the past year, says The New York Herald.

When Dewitt C. Bolton, the present grand chancellor, calls the next grand lodge to order, representatives of over 10,000 knights will respond to the roll call, and no less than eight new lodges will be found on the roster of the grand lodge.

The report of the grand keeper of records and seal of last year showed a total membership of the order in that state to be 9,784—the amount of the receipts of the year being $103,935, and the amount on hand and invested by the respective subordinate lodges reaching $129,256, the number of lodges in the state then being 116. During the past year, under the energetic and active work of Grand Chancellor Bolton, the order will show an actual increase of at least eight new lodges, with a possibility of an additional two or three more, and an increase of the total membership to the number of 11,000 or 12,000. In Paterson, the home of Grand Chancellor Bolton, two new lodges were instituted, both having a strong membership, and on Jersey City Heights a new lodge is being formed which promises to have a charter membership of 200.

JOHN ULRICH.

The rapid growth of the order is surprising to the members themselves, and they are looking forward to a most auspicious report. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Grand Chanceller Bolton, whose zeal and activity have created new life and vim in the lodges throughout the state. One of his chief supporters and sympathizers has been his successor, the newly elected grand chancellor, John Ulrich, who promises to successfully carry on the good work inaugurated by his predecessor.

The newly elected grand chancellor is a young man of rare attainments and ability. He has been a member of the grand lodge three years, but the members of the grand lodge knew his worth and value, and although the office of grand prelate was unsought by him, yet his brethren elected him to that position two years ago by over 100 majority.

Judge Ulrich is a man of weight and makes his influence felt. He is a fluent and eloquent talker and socially well liked. He is an able lawyer and has a good clientele. He resides at Westfield, N. J., with his wife, an estimable lady, and three children, to whom he is much attached. His administration will no doubt prove to be an effective and happy one.

I. O. O. F.

Details of the Make Up of the Odd Fellows' Flag—Items.

The Odd Fellows' flag, by the authority of the sovereign grand lodge, must "be manufactured of white material, either bunting, satin or cotton cloth, as may be selected, the proportions to be eleven-nineteenths of the length for the width. The emblems to consist of three links, to be placed in the center of the flag, with the letters I. O. O. F., and the name of the state, district or territory using it to be painted or wrought in scarlet color, and trimmed with material of the same color. Whenever a flag is to be used by the encampments there shall be added two crooks, to be painted or wrought in purple color."

In New Jersey the law requires that the selection of grand representative must be made not more than thirty nor less than ten days prior to the annual session of the grand lodge. All members are entitled to vote in such selection.

The grand lodge of Indiana, at its recent session, voted $1,000 toward erecting a home for old and helpless members of the order.

The Odd Fellows' temple in Toledo, O., is said to pay a yearly profit of $2,000 on the investment.

In Ohio seventy-four Rebekah degree lodges have become defunct since the introduction of this branch of the order in the state; in New Hampshire not one.

The per capita tax in the subordinate lodges in New Hampshire is only fifteen cents—viz., ten cents on Jan. 1 and five cents on July 1.

The cost of the session of the sovereign grand lodge was $24,307.84.

The Odd Fellows' temple in Columbus will be heated by natural gas.

A. O. U. W.

How Evansville Celebrated the Twenty-first Anniversary—Notes.

The celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the order at Evansville, Ind., was a mammoth affair. Over 800 members marched in line through the streets of the city as escort to the supreme master workman. Bro. Wilson made one of his best speeches, one worthy of the cause and of the occasion.

Parkton 71 and Bridgewater 72 were instituted last month in South Dakota.

Grand total of beneficiary fund disbursed by the order from organization to Dec. 1, 1890, $32,926,707.14.

Amount of beneficiary fund paid out in November, 1890, $360,316.96.

Members in good standing Dec. 1, 1890, 246,822.

The A. O. U. W. of Missouri had twenty-one assessments in 1890. It has begun this year with but one assessment in January.

Kansas has passed Pennsylvania and is driving hard to overtake Michigan.

People's Five Year Benefit Order.

The record of this order since April 1, 1889, is as follows:

Membership Dec. 1, 1890	12,500
Amount loaned on relief claims	$92,997 50
Securities deposited with state treasurer	104,941 19
Relief reserve in treasury, Nov. 28	6,566 28
Interest on claims paid to maturity of certificates	23,249 40
Actual reserve fund Nov. 28	$227,754 37

Ionic Temple.

A new candidate for insurance and tontine on mutual plan is the order of Ionic Temple, which gives $250, $500 or $1,000 in six years.

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Where he will be prepared to show to the public the finest work in his line. He has the latest improved machinery.
New Shirts, 13c, 2 for 25c Shirts, 10c. Collars, 2c Ladies Collars, 2 for 5c. Cuffs, 4c.

Hong Kong
TEA CO.
The Hong Kong Tea Company, recently formed in New York, have rented the store, No. 15 East Main street (C. Siebold old stand) as a branch for the purpose of placing before the public their delicious tea. Their method is both novel and unique. The tea is put up in neat caddies and are sold at the uniform price of $1. Samples free. Special inducements offered to purchasers for a short time only. You are cordially invited to call and examine goods.

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MINOR LEAGUES.

Their Privileges Under the New Dispensation

AIDING YOUNG PLAYERS TO RISE.

How the So Called Sales System Will Work in the Future--Veterans Please Themselves Without Coercion--Transfers Will Cease to Be an Evil.

The new national agreement has entirely altered the status of minor league clubs which were formerly subscribers to the qualified articles of admission to the benefits of the old agreement. The minor league clubs have some of their privileges taken away from them—at least they are curtailed—and the rising young minor league player has a field opened up to him that he has never before had a chance of entering, except at times when only those who had proved themselves phenomenons had any show, and even they were handicapped. Under the new order of things the brilliant young player is apt to be called at any time to a higher field of endeavor, and every time such a call comes he is to get an increase in salary, and is placed in a position where the increase is quite sure to be a substantial one.

To be sure, it is a system where the big fish will gobble up the best worms; but they cannot do so without the consent of the national board, and then they must prove that it is a case of necessity. The transfer cannot take place without the free consent of the player.

To illustrate this point: A major league club which has one of its important players disabled by a sudden accident can pick out some player in one of the minor league clubs who has shown special excellence in the position where the vacancy occurs, and apply to the national board for his services. If the board believes that the emergency is a real one, and not a subterfuge to get a brilliant player at the expense of the other clubs, it will grant the request, and the club desiring the player must pay to his club a certain sum that is specified by the board for that grade. This is the method to be enforced during the playing season. At other times the clubs can, if they can make terms with the player, take him without going to the board by paying the graded compensation for the damage inflicted on the club from which the player comes.

It will be seen where the advantage to the player comes in. Hardly a season passes in which nearly all the clubs do not run short of players in certain positions. Their sore need becomes the opportunity of the minor league player. Under the old rules the manager of his club was so rapacious about release money that the big club, rather than be bilked, got along as best it could. The chance for the youngster passed, and at the end of the season the big club ceased to want him. The opportunity to show that he was capable of holding his own in faster company was gone. Now his manager has no option, if the board says so, and must release him at the fixed price which any club of higher grade can afford to pay. The young player demonstrates his fitness and his speed if he have them, and although the man displaced may resume his work the youngster has shown his mettle, and is pretty sure to be kept in higher class company at an increased salary.

The board will fix before the opening of the season the grades of all the minor leagues, and as new ones enter they will be classified according to worth. The board will prescribe what rates each league must pay for its privileges, its umpires, and also make a salary limit, violation of which will be punished by severe penalties. These penalties will be enforced by the power which the board can evoke among the national agreement clubs.

The higher grade leagues and the major leagues will reap a good deal of advantage from these rules inasmuch as they will be able to recruit their ranks at reasonable expense, and the knowledge of that fact will act as a stimulus upon the star players to attend to their work and earn their salaries, because they will know that their employers can go out at almost any time and find young men to fill their places if necessary.

Among the great evils that players have met with among the minor leagues in previous years have been the loss of salary and the minor league scheme of saving money by fining players for trivial or alleged offenses. Heretofore the board of arbitration has moved so slowly, and the expense and trouble to obtain redress has been so great, that hundreds of players have been obliged to suffer in silence. Hereafter this system of robbing players will be dead. A player has only to present his wrongs in writing to the national board and his case will receive immediate attention, and if worthy will be followed almost immediately by relief. No player need lose over fifteen days' pay, save by his own election, as in such a case the board is, on proof, imperatively ordered to grant his release.

There can be no question that the new national agreement is a blessing to all young players not in major leagues, and that it amply protects the rights of the high grade men as well.

In regard to major league players the sales system, so called, has not been abolished, and there is nothing to prevent any club releasing a player for a consideration. The carrying out of the arrangement is left entirely to the player himself. If he is willing to go, he need not consent until he has been satisfied that he will be a substantial gainer by so doing. If he is not willing to go to the club that wants him he need not do so, and should his refusal be followed by any coercion, either direct or indirect, he has only to apply to the national board, and prove his case by either direct or circumstantial evidence to obtain fair treatment, and the club adjudged guilty of coercion will be severely penalized.

Under such rules it will be seen that the player has an opportunity to better himself that was never before accorded to him, and if the rules are upheld the transfer of players will cease to be an evil. Of course the whole thing depends upon the good faith of the magnates and the board appointed to enforce the rules and do justice to all. There are scoffers who affect to believe that the new rules are only made to be broken, and say "Oh, yes, it reads well, but they won't live up to it." I believe that they will, and consider that turning over to the weak clubs without consideration the players that the league will release to the board Feb. 7 is an indication that the major leagues will keep the faith with the players as they have given it. No one will be quicker to expose and criticise the first violation of the rules than

W. I. HARRIS.

A GREAT HORSE IN HIS DAY.

The Remarkable Turf Career of the Trotting Stallion Smuggler.

The recent death of the once famous stallion Smuggler, and the less recent exploits of Nelson, Maine's disgraced but peerless prince of trotting sires, vividly impress one with the remarkable progress of the turf in a decade and a half. About fourteen years ago Smuggler made a rec-

SMUGGLER, 2:15¼.

ord of 2:15¼, and was crowned king of stallions, an honor he held for eight years. Not long ago the stallion Nelson trotted a mile in 2:10¾, and at present leads the world. Will the next fifteen years develop a stallion that can trot in 2:06¼?

Smuggler was foaled in 1866 at Columbus, O. His ancestors were not of unusually good blood, and he attracted no attention until 1870, when he developed into a three minute pacer. His owner, Josiah Morgan, then placed him in the hands of Charles Marvin, who broke him of pacing by shoeing his forefeet with two pound shoes, and in 1872 Smuggler could trot a mile in 2:19½. Robert Bonner refused to buy him, but Col. H. S. Russell, of Milton, Mass., was so smitten with the horse's merits that he paid $30,000 for him. Smuggler's fame grew rapidly. Second after second was knocked from his record, and in July, 1876, he defeated the great Goldsmith Maid by trotting in 2:16¼. In August he was defeated by Goldsmith Maid at Hartford, but established his great record of 2:15¼. In 1878 Smuggler broke down and retired to the stud, but he was not a successful sire. At the time of his death Smuggler was owned by F. G. Babcock, of Hornellsville, N. Y.

The Evolution of the Skate.

The origin of the skate is wrapped in oblivion, but all commentators on sport agree that its introduction was due to actual necessity, as a means of locomotion over a frozen surface, rather than for the purpose of amusement. As far as can be learned from the records of the past nearly all the northern European races used a rude device for traveling over the ice, and the next record is found in Holland, when a Dutch sailor, who was storm driven on the coast of Lapland in the Twelfth century, learning from the natives to "skait withe boenes on hys feete," introduced the strange practice to his countrymen. It is worthy of notice that "skait" is the Hollander's word for "glide."

From Holland the skate was introduced into England about 1170, the historian Fitzstephen saying that "Young men do go to the greate moor at Moorfields, on the north wall [of London] and there do binde boenes to there feete, holding stakes in there handes with which they sometimes do strik the ice." One pair of these bones is now preserved in the British Museum and another in the collection of Col. Roach.

It would seem that the skate progressed very slowly for many years, for in 1580 the historian Stowe says, "The apprentices do tye bones on to their heles, and running on their toes do slide on the ice on their heles with great speed, often suffering grevous falls and broken bones."

In 1654 the first mention of the iron skate appears, and Pepys tells us that a man named King brought a pair from the island of Ifloes, and that in 1662 the lake in St. James' park was covered with citizens enjoying the new diversion. Bristol was the first town to see their use in England.

From then on the skate remained for many years simply a wooden patten and a metal blade. It use became general, and it was probably used in this country during the first winter passed here by the Pilgrim Fathers. For many years the skates used here were imported from Austria and Germany, but as usual with Americans, no sooner did the demand increase than a domestic supply sprang up to meet it. It is worthy of note in this connection that American skates and their improvements now dominate the skating world. The first skates made in this country were the handiwork of a man named Sanford, living at Eaglesville, Conn. The exact date is lost, but it was in 1830.

This skate had a long curved runner, which turned up in front of the foot like a piece of spring wire, and must be affectionately remembered by many an "old boy." This runner was fastened to the wooden standard by screws, and a narrow strap, heel and toe, held it in position on the foot. The next improvement was what is known as the "clamp," introduced in 1868. These gripped the sole and heel and dispensed with straps. At first these were used on the heel and a strap on the toe, but later the clamp was affixed to both. The clamps were worked by a double threaded screw, and this idea was patented and sold to a Worcester (Mass.) firm.

The double threaded screw was superseded by the lever in 1869, a style that quickly spread the name and fame of American skates all over the civilized world. Here to a great extent the invention of improvements ceased. Many styles have been introduced that have varied in some detail, but for actual practical use the 1869 model with some modifications still holds the palm. The long reach racer is the latest innovation.

Fullback Frank Butterworth.

One of the crack football players who came into prominence during the season of 1890 was Frank Butterworth, the son of Congressman "Ben" Butterworth. Frank is 19 years of age, and his work as fullback for Columbia last fall attracted much attention. He is a brainy player, a swift runner and an artful dodger. His tackling is excellent, and he can always be relied upon for a safe kick. His work against Lehigh and Princeton was particularly good. He may be heard of on Yale's team in a year or two, as he expects to enter that university soon.

FRANK BUTTERWORTH.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry will visit America next season under the management of Harry Miner. Each performance of the famous English Thespians will cost Mr. Miner $1,000, besides which he will have to pay all expenses of production and the salaries of the supporting company.

It is said that Billy Crane's failing health will force him to postpone his proposed European tour.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO WIDE AWAKE MEN AND WOMEN.

Meteorological Phenomena Before the Advent of Benjamin Franklin—Mediæval Cyclones and Violent Thunder Storms Attributed to Evil Spirits.

The summer of 1890 was remarkable for its storms and cyclones in many sections of the country. "It is by no means to be inferred, however," says Popular Science News, "that the climate is changing or that similar meteorological events have not occurred in previous years. With the settlement of our western country and the improved means of observation and communication of modern times, such phenomena, when they do occur, are much more likely to be brought to public notice, and the greater damage caused by them is simply due to the existence of a greater number of persons and buildings in the regions affected by them."

A MEDIÆVAL CYCLONE.

In confirmation of this view the authority quoted refers to accounts of meteorological phenomena in old books, which, freed from the superstition and ignorance of those days, must have referred to cyclones and thunder storms similar to those of the present day. In an old work published in 1557—the "Livre des Prodiges," by Lycosthenes—are quaint wood engravings of cyclones and storms, one of which is here reproduced. These storms in those days of superstition, before the advent of Benjamin Franklin, were supposed to be due to the battles in the air of armies of evil spirits. Although, thanks to modern investigations, we have learned much about the cause of such occurrences, and are able to protect ourselves to a certain extent from their consequences, there still remains a great deal that is mysterious and unexplained as regards the cause and action of cyclones or tornadoes.

Protecting Buildings from Lightning.

The invention of an improved method of protecting buildings from lightning, introduced by the editor of Science, is based on the large electrical capacity of a fine powder scattered in a dielectric. The electrical discharge is received on some body, which is then dissipated in the form of powder, and the potential of the charge is thereby largely reduced. The quantity of material which it is necessary to dissipate in order to furnish protection is not large if the material be placed so as to serve to the best advantage, at the most not exceeding a few cubic inches.

Cracks in Metal.

A crack in a piece of metal is prevented from extending further by the well known means of drilling a hole where the rent ends; but when the hole is not bored on just that spot the crack is apt to continue beyond the hole. Revue Industrielle recommends moistening the cracked surface with petroleum, then wiping it, and then immediately rubbing it with chalk. The oil that has penetrated into the crack exudes, and thus indicates with precision where the crack stops.

How to Harden Case Springs.

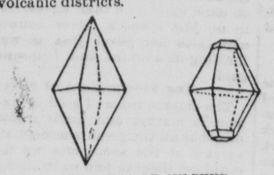
In order to harden case and other pressure springs, Jewelers' Review says that they should first be heated, then rubbed over with soap, next heated to a cherry red (not a white, because the steel would burn), dipped quickly into petroleum and annealed light blue. In place of oil rub them over with tallow, let it smoke off and cool on the annealing sheet. The tempering and smoking off are best done outside the workshop, as a bad smell is created thereby.

Rapidity of Electric Current.

The Greenwich observatory opened telegraphic communications with the observatory of Mr. M'Gill, of Montreal, for the purpose of ascertaining the rapidity of the electric current. It was found that the passage of electric signals between these localities occupied about three-quarters of a second. The distance between them is 74 degs. of longitude, or about 3,000 miles, explains The Horological Review.

Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid and Sulphides.

Sulphur occurs very widely distributed in the mineral kingdom, partly free and partly combined with other elements. The free sulphur is either found pure, in regularly formed crystals, or intimately mixed with earthy matters. In its native state sulphur is largely found in Sicily and Italy, and as a general rule it is abundant in volcanic districts.



CRYSTALS OF SULPHUR.

The crystals take forms similar to those shown in the cut. The brittleness of sulphur renders the cleavage imperfect. Sulphuric acid is an important combination, and a very dangerous one in inexperienced hands. Sulphur combined with a number of elements, such as iron, copper, lead, etc., furnishes the sulphides. In the vegetable kingdom sulphur is a small constituent of the albuminous bodies and of certain volatile irritant oils; moreover, the vegetable juices contain it in the form of certain sulphates.

Boots for Street Wear.

For street wear the most fashionable boots are the low heeled, broad, common sense makes. A novelty in misses' boots are some that are made with morocco lowers and glove kid uppers, the tops being so high that they button to the knee, taking the place of leggins. These must be made to order, and are expensive.

In sweetening acid fruit, a little soda put in first will lessen the amount of sugar required, and will not injure the flavor of the fruit unless too much is used. Half a teaspoonful to a quart of fruit is usually about right.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Inoculation as a Preventive of Diphtheria and Tetanus in Animals.

A correspondent of The Medical Record is mentioned by Science as having made the following statements in regard to experiments conducted by Dr. Behring, of the Hygienic institute, of Berlin, and Dr. Katasato, of Tokio, for the prevention of diphtheria and tetanus in animals by inoculation. These observers claim to have cured animals suffering from either of these diseases—diphtheria and tetanus—by the inoculation of the serum from the blood of animals already affected.

It is claimed by a large number of experiments, first, that the blood of rabbits protected from tetanus possesses the property of destroying the tetanus poison; second, that this property is possessed by the non-cellular serum obtained from the blood; third, that this property is of so constant a nature that it also remains active in the organism of other animals, so that notable therapeutic effects are produced by the transfusion of blood or serum; fourth, that the property of destroying the tetanus virus is absent in the blood of those animals which are not protected against tetanus, and if the tetanus virus is injected into non-protected animals it can be so demonstrated, even after the death of the animals, in the blood and in the other fluids of the body.

The Oatmeal Superstition.

Shirley Dare is credited with the following opinions in regard to a very popular article of food: The oatmeal superstition is a hard one to uproot in the minds of housekeepers, who have made it a part of their routine and hate to take up anything else. Farmers do not feed oats to their horses unless they are hard at work, because the grain is too heating for them, and breeds disease in animals unless thrown off by vigorous muscular effort daily. Oatmeal, especially of the finer sorts in which the housekeeper delights, often passes digestion in a crude shape as masses of starch, which clog the body without nourishing it. Dry, crisp oatcake is much better taken than dry oatmeal, and is far more palatable, its oil and starch being changed in baking.

Clean cracked wheat is the food for the nervous, studious or housekeeping women and children, containing as it does the phosphates needed and the coarse character which aids the organs in their work. The fine flours and foods of the day are one great cause of the early deterioration of the race. If we wished artfully to eliminate every particle of nutrition from food, it would be only necessary to carry the process of grinding, bolting and refining a little further. In my experience, and that of the most intelligent literary people met, it is not possible to change from sound coarse food, containing all the wheat, for one day, without loss of strength and nervous tone.

Sudden Starts and Jerks While Asleep.

According to The Phrenological Journal, spasmodic movements during sleep are due to nervous reaction for the most part. It is sympathetic sensations that usually cause the jumps and jerks that occur when the person is just falling into slumber. Often external causes, a noise, a touch, the pressure of the bed clothing, will produce such effects through the sympathetic nerves. Generally people whose nerves are very active during the day experience these not always pleasant sensations. They receive impressions consciously or unconsciously that somehow may revive in the early stage of slumber, and the sleeper catches a glimpse of a dream in which he seems to be falling or exposed to vague danger, and an instinctive impulse to save himself is expressed in the jump or jerk that arouses to full consciousness.

To Keep the Hands Soft and White.

In most cases all that is needed to soften the hands is to rub sweet almond oil into the skin two or three days in succession. The hands are always improved by wearing at night gloves that fit tightly, especially if the gloves are of soft castor or dog skin. The following is a European recipe for whitening the hands: Take one-half pound of soft soap, a gill of salad oil, an ounce of mutton tallow, and boil together; after the boiling ceases add one gill of alcohol and a scruple of ambergris. Take a pair of gloves three sizes too large, open them and spread the inner surface with paste, then sew them up, and they can be worn at night.

Cancer Among the Jews.

An English paper is credited with the statement that one of the lecturers at Owens college, Manchester, has put forward the assertions that "no Jew or Jewess has ever been known to suffer from cancer," and that "the immunity of the Hebrew race from this frightful scourge was attributed to their abstinence from swine's flesh."

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Calls Which Courtesy Demands Should Be Made Promptly.

"First calls should always be promptly returned, that is, within seven days," says a New York woman of society and fashion, in a useful little treatise on manners. "If a first call is immediately followed by an invitation to some entertainment, the call should be returned at once and not delayed until after the entertainment. After the entertainment a second call should be made.

"The recipient of any especial hospitality, such as a dinner, luncheon, breakfast, dance, etc., should call thereafter as soon as possible. After having been invited to visit in a country house, a call should be made upon those extending the invitation immediately after their return to the town residence. After a lady is married her acquaintances should soon call upon her.

Customs of the Day.

Finger bowls are as necessary as napkins at dinner, but as anything but dainty manners at table are most unseemly, great care should be exercised in performing the ablutions delicately.

It is also a swell thing at silver weddings to give guests as mementos a box of wedding cake in the form of a silver book, with the letters of the bride's maiden name and her married name in monogram upon it. At a New York silver wedding each guest was also presented with a boutonniere of silver laurel tied with a ribbon, on which was stamped the dates 1865 and 1890.

The graceful customs of rising when a lady enters the room and remaining standing until she is seated, of opening the door for a lady and then stepping aside while she enters or leaves the room, are courtesies of the "old school" gentleman which the polished man of society still observes.

The duties of the indispensable maid of honor during the wedding ceremony are to walk in front of the bride, stand beside her at the altar, and hold her bouquet when the ring is being put on.

FOUGHT FOR THE QUEEN.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES ABROAD OF AN IROQUOIS INDIAN.

As a Sailor and Soldier in the British Service He Visited Many Climes, Battled in Egypt and Roasted in India. Ten Years Absent from Home.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

A REMARKABLE family reunion has just taken place in Arkansas City, Kan. The participants were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Garen, of Anadarka, I. T., their two sons from the Chilocco Indian schools and an older son, Peter Garen, who has been absent in foreign lands for ten years. This family belongs to the historic nation of the Iroquois, and though the members have associated much with white people, they still retain many characteristics of their race.

In 1880 they were living in a little hamlet called Caughnawago, on one of the Canadian Indian reservations. That year Peter Garen, a lad of 14, started with an uncle on a peddling trip. The two sold fancy articles of Indian manufacture and traveled through a number of states, making a long stop at Denver, Colo., and then going on to San Francisco via New Mexico and Arizona. The boy was ill used by the uncle on many occasions, and resolved to run away at the first opportunity. When they reached San Francisco an English fleet was lying in the harbor.

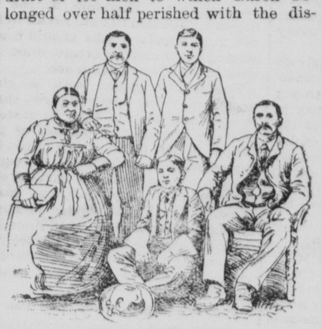
Peter boarded one of the vessels and enlisted. The squadron soon sailed for home, and during the voyage the little recruit suffered sea sickness, kicks, cuffs and many other disagreeable things incidental to becoming a sailor. He went on several cruises, touching at Liverpool, Philadelphia, Halifax, Portsmouth and London. At the last named place he was transferred to a training ship, and sailed for Hamburg, Germany, thence to New York and again back to London. A wound he had received from a Mexican while crossing the plains began to bother him, and, having served

PETER GAREN.

three years with the navy, he enlisted in the royal artillery and was stationed at Hilse barracks for eight months.

Then the troubles in Egypt began, and young Garen volunteered to go with Maj. William's draft to the land of mummies and pyramids. He served as a mounted trooper in the Seventeenth lancers, and ascended the Nile with Gen. Wolseley. His father fought under this same general in Manitoba in 1867, when the halfbreeds defied the Canadian government. Peter was in several battles with the natives of Upper Egypt, and saw many English soldiers perish from wounds or disease. When Gen. Wolseley returned to England young Garen was among those detailed as an escort.

After a brief time spent on English soil he was assigned to duty in the East Indies. He was placed in the field artillery, and stationed first at Calcutta and then at Singapore. His description of life in that country is very interesting. The temperature, he says, is uniformly high, and the air is like a breath from an oven. The soldiers do their drilling before sunrise, and during the day lie in the barracks and have natives swing large fans over them. The natives receive two cents a day for this service. The inhabitants of the lowlands are small of stature and wear very little clothes. Europeans are often attacked with cholera in that country. From the draft of 400 men to which Garen belonged over half perished with the dis-



THE GAREN FAMILY.

ease. It is a remarkable fact that during all his service in the army and navy the young American Indian was never sick an hour.

From Singapore he went with the troops to Burmah, where he was stationed for some time. The horses used by English soldiers in India are obtained from Australia or New Zealand, and one day Peter was sent to those colonies for remounts. Returning to Burmah he received a medal for honorable service and was ordered back to England. Arriving there he obtained classification as an able seaman, and sailed on the royal yacht Adelaide to Russia. He afterward visited Spain, Italy and Malta and cruised in Scotch waters.

A few weeks ago his time expired, and securing his discharge he took passage for America. At Quebec he learned from an old family friend that his parents had removed to Indian Territory. He thereupon started west, and on arriving at Anadarka was royally welcomed by his father and mother. The three then went to Arkansas City to meet the two brothers who are at school. The reunion was a happy one, and the family spent a number of days together. They are fine looking people, and few would take them for Indians.

The story of Peter Garen's wanderings is remarkable, considering that he is but 24 years old, and that he belongs to a race which has been considered incapable of education or of self sustenance under conditions of civilization. Having passed through experiences equaled by few, if any, white men of his age, he also enjoys the distinction of being the only American Indian to serve as a sailor on the high seas. During his ten years absence he never divulged the secret of his birth, and his old officers and companions are today ignorant of the fact that an Iroquois served the queen faithfully on all the seas and on three continents.

Young Garen says that he has had enough of foreign lands, and that he will spend the rest of his life in America. He leaves in a few days for New Mexico and Texas, where he expects to find employment on some of the immense cattle ranches.

FRED L. WENNER.

A NEW GALLERY OF ART.

Soon to be Built at Cleveland—Some Munificent Bequests.

The city of Cleveland will soon rank high as an art center. By the will of the late Horace Kelley, one of her citizens, property valued at $500,000 has been left for the purpose of founding and maintaining a national art gallery there. About $150,000 of this is conditional upon the rejection of another bequest by the city, that of the privilege of opening a street through some of Mr. Kelley's most valuable real estate. As the opening of the street would benefit but a few, while the art gallery will be of general value, the city will doubtless decline the lesser gift in the interest of the greater. Mr. Kelley was left an orphan at 10 years of age with a modest fortune consisting of Cleveland real estate. His inheritance grew into a million dollars with the growth of the city and by the judicious investment of his savings. He was reticent and unassuming, a great lover of art, though not a collector of art works. He spent most of the later years of his life in Europe, and the picture here given is from a photograph taken in the Austrian Tyrol a year ago, and shows him wearing a Tyrolean hat.

MR. HORACE KELLEY.

Mr. Kelley's will provides for the incorporation of a society for the promotion of the fine arts under the name of the National Gallery of Fine Arts and College of Instruction of Cleveland, O., and directs that a suitable fireproof building be erected for the reception and exhibition of fine paintings, drawings and sculpture, either purchased, donated or loaned. A school of design and painting is to be established in connection with the gallery and supported in good measure from the bequest.

THE KELLEY HOME.

This munificent present is made more valuable by the way in which it is given. In not striving simply to erect a monument to himself, Mr. Kelley has left the way invitingly open for other great gifts to the gallery. The late H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, directed in his will that after the death of his widow a large part of his estate, including his paintings, should be devoted to the founding and maintenance of an art gallery. He was a man of rare judgment and gathered the works of art now in the keeping of his widow with such a bequest in view. The collection has been further increased by Mrs. Hurlbut, and includes a number of old masters, besides many modern paintings of merit. There are no difficulties in the way of uniting these gifts, and it is understood the Hurlbut collection will be given to the public as soon as the fireproof building provided by Mr. Kelley's bequest is finished. With the money that accompanies it this collection is valued at $500,000. It is now housed in Mrs. Hurlbut's residence on Euclid avenue.

THE HURLBUT HOME.

Besides the Hurlbut donation, there is one by Miss Mary A. Warner, of Painesville, by which the city receives $5,000 in money and a number of art works approximating $25,000 in value. It is also understood that several other Cleveland people intend leaving their collections to this gallery.

The board of trust named in Mr. Kelley's will have as yet only begun to plan for the building. The site will be at some readily accessible point in the eastern part of the city, where there will be as much freedom as possible from smoke.

How Peruvians Keep Their Cows.

The Peruvian cow "lives high." When a householder purchases a calf he has her conveyed to the roof of his residence, and there she remains until she is brought down as dressed beef. The reason for this peculiar style in dairying is the lack of confidence with which each man regards his neighbor. The old maxim of "safe bind, safe find" is thoroughly appreciated by Peruvians.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

SHORT STORIES IN PROSE AND RHYME FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

A Ballad All About Little Clarsie Clover and Her Cat, a Lazy Fellow Who Would Run Barefooted in the Cold, White Snow.

I have a tale to tell
Of something that befell
The little Clarsie Clover and her cat;
A busy child was she,
And a lazy fellow he,
Yet she loved him very dearly for all that.

Now when she saw him go
Barefooted in the snow,
Tiptoe, because a dainty streak he had,
And didn't like to get
His furry fingers wet,
The little Clarsie thought it very sad.

AND LEFT A ROW OF STOCKINGS.

And so she made a plan
For stockings, and began
To knit two pairs for him, with this thought sweet:
"Now Pussy needn't go
Barefooted in the snow;
They will be, oh! so warm for his deer feet."

At length the task was done,
Puss called, and one by one
The hose put on him. Do you think he purred?
Or said, "Thanks, Clarsie C.,
For all you've done for me?"
Neither. He marched away without a word.

Marched with a fine disdain,
Again, and yet again
Lifting a foot with indolent, scornful shake;
Asked at the door, "Me-ew,"
To be at once let through,
And left a row of stockings in his wake.

—Wide Awake.

A Good Dog Story.

In Golden Days the following story of a Newfoundland dog occurs:

A particularly fine Newfoundland dog was one day sitting on a wooden bridge over a very swift stream discussing a bone when a predatory pug came along, and a smart altercation arose over the bone. So violent became the debate that both suddenly overbalanced and fell into the stream beneath. The nearest landing place was 100 yards down, and to it the Newfoundland betook himself without much difficulty, and after a good shake was preparing to depart when he suddenly became aware that the pug was having a very hard time of it, wildly beating the water and showing every symptom of exhaustion. One look was enough. In went the shaggy coated fellow, and seizing the other by the collar brought his late enemy safe to land. The two dogs then eyed each other with a perfectly indescribable expression for some seconds, then solemnly wagged their respective tails and with dignity departed.

An Entertaining Lesson in Geography.

The Tigris, a large river of Asiatic Turkey, is in the upper part of its course a very swift stream, bringing down great quantities of mud. At Kurna it joins the Euphrates, and runs for many miles through desert wastes and unpeopled pastures until it falls into the Persian gulf. These unpeopled wastes, though now so barren, were in ancient times the seat of mighty empires and inhabited by industrious populations. The barbarous misgoverment and incapacity of the Turks have reduced the country to its present condition.

TRAVELERS ON THE RIVER TIGRIS.

Bagdad is one of the principal towns on the Tigris. The city is surrounded by a brick wall five miles in circumference, and has a picturesque appearance from the outside, although it does not improve on closer inspection. Its streets are narrow, crooked and dirty, while it is a common experience to find upon them the carcasses of animals, which lie rotting in the sun till removed by dogs, the only scavengers in the east. Bagdad contains upward of 100 mosques, and has a population of 65,000 persons, principally Turks and Arabs. In summer the heat is very oppressive. The plague frequently visits Bagdad. Its ravages in 1831 will long be remembered, for in that year 4,000 persons are said to have perished daily for several days. In the same year an inundation of the Tigris destroyed one-half of the town and several thousand lives.

The Bouquet Game.

The bouquet game was recently described in The Detroit Tribune. One of the players is asked to name her or his favorite flowers; this is done, mentioning three or four—as the lily, the rose, the violet, etc. This person is then invited to leave the room. Then other players designate by the names of the chosen flowers several friends or playmates, absent or present, of the one who has withdrawn. The absent one is now called back and asked, "What will you do with the lily?" To which is perhaps answered, "I will wear it next my heart." "The rose?" "I will cast it aside," etc. When the player has disposed of each of the flowers, according to her fancy, she is told whom they represent; then it may be she finds she has cast away her dearest friend, has given the place of honor to one whom she regards with indifference, and so on. If she gives droll or incongruous answers the game is rendered more lively and amusing.

Where Nobody Scolds.

Would you like to live where nobody scolds,
Where you never are told, "It is time for bed,"
Where you learn without trying, and laugh without crying,
Where snarls never pull when they comb your head?
If you long to dwell where you never need wait
Where no one is punished or made to cry,
Where a supper of cakes is not followed by aches,
And little folks thrive on a diet of pie,
Then ho! hey! you must go far away,
To the wonderful land of Nowhere.

Why Did Everybody Laugh?

Little Ethel had sent back her plate for turkey three times, and had been helped bountifully to all other good things that make a big Thanksgiving dinner. She was looking rather sadly at an unfinished dish of ice cream. "What's the matter, Ethel?" said Uncle Jack, "you look mournful." "That is the matter," was the reply, "I am more'n full." And Ethel doesn't know why everybody laughed.—Buffalo Express.

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

Abridgment of the Speeches For and Against Free Coinage.

BOTH SIDES WELL SUSTAINED.

Senators Stewart, Reagan, Plumb, Morgan, Teller, Ingalls, Turpie, Vest, Cockrell, Daniel and Others, Pro; Senators Sherman, Aldrich, Morrill, Evarts, Hiscock and Others Anti-Silver.

In preparing for this paper a synopsis of the recent debate in the senate I have given in full the chief points by each speaker, and only indicated them when repeated by another. A separate report in each case would have swollen the synopsis to a volume, but I think it will be found that every argument advanced by either side is here fairly set down.

The discussion on the free coinage of silver may be dated from the congressional session of 1872-3, during which, by the operation of two distinct laws, the silver dollar as a legal tender coin of the United States was abolished. Although these acts went regularly through all the stages of legislation, were considered long in committee and reported in the open house, and although the report thereon and the reasons for the committee's actions were printed in full in the records, yet so little attention did they attract that very few persons knew that such action had been taken.

The reasons assigned were that the silver in the standard dollar of 371¼ grains pure had been undervalued in the coinage, that the dollar was consequently worth two or three cents more than a gold dollar and "went abroad or into the melting pot as fast as it was coined." It soon appeared, however, that there was a general movement against silver except for small change; that Germany had declared for a monometallic or exclusively gold standard and thrown a large amount of silver on the market; that India was no longer absorbing large quantities of silver, and that the Latin union, of which France and Italy were the chief members, had agreed to restrict the coinage of silver. About the same time, by one of those coincidences which play so surprising a part in human affairs, the mining regions of the United States greatly increased their output.

The following table of yearly production will show the increase:

1850.....	$50,000	1866.....	$10,000,000
1855.....	60,000	1869.....	12,000,000
1858.....	500,000	1871.....	23,000,000
1861.....	2,000,000	1873.....	35,000,000
1863.....	8,000,000	1874.....	37,000,000

The average has since exceeded $45,000,000 a year, and the estimate for this year is 50,000,000 ounces, which would be worth at the old mint standard about $64,000,000. So complete was the ignorance on the subject that President Grant congratulated congress and the country on these rich discoveries and recommended the establishment of more mints, and congressmen of high standing as financiers were preparing bills to that effect when they were confounded by learning that in law there was no longer a silver dollar. The value of silver had suddenly declined 10 per cent., and the decline continued with slight fluctuations through 1874-5.

The resulting agitation led to the passage of the so called Bland bill of Feb. 28, 1878 (just five years and sixteen days after the act demonetizing silver), by which the secretary of the treasury was required to purchase and coin not less than $2,000,000 worth nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver per month, and under that and a later act the amount has now reached some $370,000,000. This agitation, however, continued in a moderate way and has produced the silver certificate, the general coin certificate making gold and silver dollars interconvertible, and finally the act of July 12, 1890, directing the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and issue of silver certificates therefor—an act which, says President Harrison in his last message, has given great relief and caused a rise in the market value of silver.

The price of silver, however, soon declined, and on the 23d of December, 1890, Senator Sherman from the committee on finance reported favorably senate bill 4,675, "To provide against contraction of the currency and for other purposes." This bill provided for the issue of $200,000,000 in bonds at 2 per cent. as a basis for national banking, for the issue of more treasury notes in the place of bank notes retired, and the purchase and coinage of 12,000,000 ounces of silver extra, with clauses looking toward the cessation of silver coinage in case the disparity between the two metals continues.

Senator Stewart's Amendment.

Mr. STEWART on Dec. 30 called up the bill and an amendment introduced by him on the 23d providing in effect for the free and equal coinage of gold and silver at the old ratio. On the 30th he opened the debate, saying among other things:

The bill (S. B. 4,675) is on the plan of the gold standard contractionists, and will give the banks a bounty for the irregular and spasmodic issue of paper suitable for speculative purposes. Now, the volume of business must be reduced or the volume of legal tender money increased. Recent events on both sides of the Atlantic show that the operations of the commercial world are out of all proportion to the quantity of gold available for use as money. The collapse of the great house of Barings has proved that gold is altogether insufficient to sustain the present level of prices; but that and the collapse now apparent elsewhere is no surprise to those who have studied the phenomena since silver was demonetized. In view of the stupendous contraction (as between expanding business and the coin volume) the only wonder is that this collapse has been so long delayed.

Silver was first demonetized, thus reducing the world's metal supply one-half; then the United States resumed in gold, compelling producers to sell their products at from 30 to 50 per cent. discount to get gold to pay obligations which had been incurred in paper or silver. Italy and Germany did the same. The one metal is not sufficent for such doubled and trebled demand. And now the misers and usurers who have already withdrawn as much gold as possible threaten to produce a panic by hoarding gold if silver is remonetized.

Their object is plain. The greater the financial storm and wreck the more are the opportunities for the pirates and sharks. The remedy is not in contracting, since that would increase the value of gold and cause more hoarding, but silver remonetization would increase the money supply and thereby destroy the motive to hoard.

The People Demand Relief.

The decline in money supply and consequently in prices destroys the hope of profit in business and thus paralyzes the energy of investors. The people insist upon relief from this intolerable constriction. The issue of the $200,000,000 bank currency proposed would certainly "drive out gold" to that amount much quicker than would free coinage. Why should we pay a bonus to banks to issue money based solely upon the credit of the government? The absurd pretense that national notes are better money than greenbacks is a reflection upon the intelligence of the people. But legislation to preserve the banks without increasing their circulation is not objectionable, since the national supervision of them is some protection to depositors.

By the device in this bill a national bank can borrow for a day $100,000, purchase with it that amount of bonds, deposit them, receive $100,000 in money and repay the loan. Thus the bank will have a regular income of $2,000 a year from the government without investing a dollar of its own money. Issue enough of paper for the business needs and you inevitably drive out gold; but no case can be cited in the United States or Europe where silver has driven gold out of the country. The reason is obvious: No nation has ever been able to obtain silver enough. Can arguments of bankers be sincere when they contend that silver coin and the treasury notes representing it will drive out gold, while national bank notes representing nothing but credit, will not? Such an argument from such a source indicates a selfish purpose.

There Is Danger in the Plan.

The energies of the Nineteenth century cannot be bound within the narrow limits of a gold currency. If there is no reason or humanity in the possessors of accumulated capital there is power in revolution and repudiation. The gold ring should take heed—they have often been warned—that if they deny this just measure of relief, the people will substitute some other material for both gold and silver. In this crisis the silver men are the true conservatives. They see the madness of the attempt to shrink prices and business to a gold standard. The people are studying this question. The Greenback party was the pioneer in the movement for relief, but found the army of monopoly too firmly organized. The Greenbackers were scattered, but not annihilated. The party came into existence to right a great wrong which still exists.

No Contracts to Pay Gold.

Mr. REAGAN at this point offered an amendment, and said: You will observe, Mr. President, that I have left out the words "unless the contract otherwise specified." These words leave a power of discrimination and of injustice, and leave it to private parties to fix a currency not fixed by the government. The silver dollar was a unit of value from the time of the passage of the act of 1792 to that of 1873. The latter act inflicted a greater injury than was ever inflicted on this or any other country by a single act of legislation. It caused a reduction of values of all property and products about 33 per cent.

At that time this was one of the great debtor nations. The nation owed about $2,500,000,000, the states large sums, and the railroad corporations owed three or four billion dollars. Demonetization nearly doubled all these debts. Yet the act was secretly done. On Jan. 14, 1875, the day he signed the resumption act, President Grant sent a special message to congress advising the establishment of two or more mints at Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha to coin silver dollars to provide for resumption. Mr. Blaine, Mr. Kelley (a member of the committee which reported the bill), Mr. Garfield and many others were equally in the dark. That that act was inspired by the selfish greed of bondholders, monometallists and money holders I think there can be no doubt. No such legislative crime, in my opinion, has ever been committed in this country, and I do not know in the history of any legislation a crime of equal magnitude to it.

Are We on a Gold Basis?

Mr. STEWART, on the 6th of January, by what was called "sharp parliamentary practice," got the so called federal elections bill set aside and the money bill (S. B. 4,675) again before the senate. He then repeated his former arguments, and re-enforced them with the statement that the world's product of gold is now only about $100,000,000 per year, barely equaling the wear and absorption in the arts; that it is absurd to say that we are now on a stable gold basis, and that prompt action is demanded to escape an early repetition of the recent troubles. All the world has been bidding for gold and enslaving the people for the last seventeen years. Now the voice of the people is for silver, because they know what the trouble is. Adopt this amendment and silver will go to par at once; then no one will hoard gold.

Mr. SHERMAN replied, insisting that gold is now the true basis, and the senator from Nevada (a state whose chief production is silver) would change entirely the standard of valuation of all property in the United States. At present all contracts are upon the gold standard. Every obligation, whether of the nation or of any citizen, is now based in actual fact upon the gold standard of 25.8 grains to the dollar. Gold is the standard of France and of every other country in Europe.

It is true the Bank of France, a private corporation, though somewhat in the nature of a public one, has the option to pay in silver or gold, yet it never does pay in silver except where it is manifest that the demand for gold is for the purpose of disturbing the equipoise now established between that and silver. France coins no silver except for subsidiary purposes. It has not coined it for years—not since the dissolution of the Latin union.

This Act Insures Contraction.

The senator from Nevada wants to increase the volume of the country's currency by coining silver. What a strange proposition is that! Does not the senator know that if it should become law all the gold coin and bullion would at once become a commodity, to be measured at a premium and excluded absolutely from the circulation? The very fear of it is working mischief; fear that the trouble which began in the Argentine confederation—a silver country—may be increased. Increase the currency! Why, more than one-half of our currency is now gold or based upon gold, and every dollar of it is demonetized if this act goes into effect.

Mr. PLUMB—I should like to have your authority for the statement that United States notes are based on gold.

Mr. SHERMAN—That is a dispute on which we should differ, but I say all our contracts are now based on gold values. We buy silver at its gold value and issue notes upon it only at its gold value. The bill (for buying 4,500,000 ounces per month) was a wise one under the circumstances, but still we cannot pull silver up to a parity with gold. The government now holds $226,220,604 in gold coin and $66,799,000 in bullion or $293,000,000 gold in the treasury. Add that shown by national bank reports and we find over $600,000,000 in gold in the United States—a greater sum than any other country in the world holds. Now you propose to demonetize this great mass of money, to take us off the gold basis and establish another.

The very moment after the passage of this bill that gold is at ⅛ per cent. premium above silver, by a law as infallible as gravitation gold disappears, and the cheaper metal takes its place. That means immediate and stupendous contraction. Congress is great and the people are greater, but both combined cannot fix values or prevent fluctuation. There is now more silver in the treasury than gold, and we are purchasing more than the production of the United States and adding it to the supply. But we buy it at its gold value, issue notes upon it at the same and maintain it at par in gold by redemption. We now have in circulation $1,470,000,000 and odd—all at the gold standard. All contracts of our people in Europe are based upon the gold standard. Adopt this measure, with silver worth but eighty cents to the dollar, and the pound sterling instead of being worth $4.86 in our money would be worth $6; so our citizens in paying balances to Europe would have to send $6 instead of $4.86 as now.

"Dishonest, Deceitful, Barbarous Silver."

Our laws make one British sovereign the equivalent of $4 86 4-10. Suppose we should attempt to pay our bonds held abroad in silver and insist on that rate for it, is there a man in Europe who would not feel that he had been cheated by the United States? There is deceit in it also, for all forms of our money would then be measured by the daily fluctuations of silver. Who will pay out gold when a money less valuable fills the channels of circulation? The $1,470,000,000 and odd now in circulation would at once be worth but $1,170,000,000! The sudden revolution thus caused could only be compared to some of the great revolutions in the past, when some fool king undertook to change the standard by reducing the amount of gold or silver in the coins and still make them go at the old value.

If our friends of the silver producing states will only be patient we can in time combine with other nations and bring silver to a parity with gold. The bill of last session will stop the coinage of silver dollars on July 1 next, and that will be a great blessing to the silver men; for the piling up of these silver dollars really "bears" the price. The very fact that the treasury has $300,000,000 in silver to pay out in an emergency tends to keep down the price. There was a need for some additional currency and we have provided for it in this bill. And by maintaining our standard we can place the $200,000,000 in bonds at 2 per cent., and we should be the very first country in the world that ever borrowed at so low a rate.

This is what the gold basis has done for us, and if our friends could only wait this policy would certainly raise the price of silver. But now we are urged to abandon the standard of all commercial nations and join China, India and South America on the silver basis. In my judgment it will create a greater financial difficulty than any we have seen in our generation. It will put us back where we were before the resumption of specie payments. I beg of senators to give this subject serious attention, and not allow local interests to advance a commodity, to change the standard of value and displace us from among the financial nations of the world.

Is Silver a "Local Interest?"

Mr. STEWART rejoined with some heat, pointing out the misery of producers everywhere, especially in Egypt and Italy, in trying to pay in gold with a decreasing volume. It is, he said, no local question; for the tyrant gold has added thousands of millions to the debts these producers must pay and now threatens to crush us if we rebel. Why should we wait? The volume of gold grows less, and our only hope is in speedy rebellion. I rebel against this gold king that has changed the standard and changed all contracts. Call him fool or call him knave—I prefer the latter—I think it the most heartless transaction that was ever perpetrated, and I shall rebel against it while I live.

Mr. REAGAN also emphatically denied the "local interest." He represented no silver mines. He spoke for producers and gave figures to prove that it would require more bales of cotton and more days' work now to pay the small remnant of the national debt than it would when the debt was $2,500,000,000. He repeated and elaborated his argument that the demonetization of 1873 was a secret fraud and crime against producers; and now, he indignantly said, we are told that to undo that wrong would be "revolution." Well, it would be an open revolution, after free discussion by and before the people, and not secret as the wrong of 1873 was.

There is no disguising the fact that when we demonetized silver we vastly increased the value of gold and the fortunes of bond and note holders. All to improve the government credit. But that is not our chief duty—we must legislate also for the people who toil and suffer. When the act of 1872 was passed silver was at a premium of 3 per cent. above gold. Germany and the Latin union followed us in demonetization; France, because she could not go on in opposition to England and Germany after we deserted her. Therefore, as the United States may be said to have led all in forcing the gold standard, she should lead in restoring silver and the others must follow, despotic as some of them are.

The senator closed with an elaborate argument, citing many figures, that now is the best possible time to restore free coinage, because the balance of trade is largely in our favor; prices of produce are unnaturally low. This country can easily maintain a parity of the metals, as it has more gold than any other, and most of all because the United States is now great enough to lead the world in financial matters. If we take the lead France will follow, and then all the gold standard nations combined cannot stand out against the system.

Can We Induce Europe to Use Silver?

Messrs. TELLER and PLUMB on Jan. 6 recapitulated the arguments previously advanced for free coinage; repelled with some indignation the insinuation that they were controlled by "local interests" or that they had formed a combine with the Democrats; adduced many proofs that the decline in silver was due to demonetization, and supported the proposition that the United States is now great enough to determine its own financial system without consulting Europe.

Mr. MORRILL controverted each point, and expressed surprise and regret that the proposition to issue $200,000,000 in bonds at 2 per cent. had not been favored by the silver men since it would increase the amount of available money and reduce the interest on so much of the debt. Some such measure, at any rate, should be adopted, as the bonds would soon be payable. But in truth it was not more money that the country needed, but a restoration of confidence. Public faith in the financial system is paralyzed. The country is threatened with cheap silver or a flood of fiat legal tender. It is between the devil and the deep sea.

The proof is before us that the proposed measure would not restore silver to a parity with gold; for since the act of last July the government has been purchasing and locking up half the world's supply, yet silver is four cents an ounce cheaper than when the act was passed. It is now proposed to double that dose and kill or cure; but as the measure of last July left the patient in purgatory, surely this proposed action would strike him down to hades.

Mr. DANIEL on the 7th made an elaborate speech, beginning by quoting a prophecy of Senator Ingalls's twelve years ago that their business interests would soon draw the west and south together as against the east. That prophecy, said Senator Daniel, is now fulfilled; but this movement is an evolution and not a revolution. The people have come to a conclusion very deliberately, and the senate is with the people.

Contradictions of the Goldites.

If I were making a syllabus of the opinion of the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) as of a judicial opinion, I should have to put it thus: "First, I am opposed to the free coinage of silver because it will inflate the currency;" and, "second, I am opposed to the free coinage of silver because it will contract the currency." He tells us in one breath that if silver is illimitably coined there will be more dollars and cheaper ones, and having elaborated the dangers of that he turns immediately and says that free coinage will contract the currency because it will demonetize gold. I am afraid that when the senator was surprised by the sudden taking up of this measure he was so much surprised that he did not take time to make the two ends of his logic tongue and groove together.

Similar contradictions run through all the arguments against silver. The senator tells us now that France and the United States are on the gold basis; but on June 8 last he told us that both were maintaining the double standard. In that discussion, the senator from Ohio, interrupting me, said, "I say the bonds are payable in gold or silver, and the silver dollar is just as good as gold." The gold men have invariably opposed any increase in the currency in whatever form it might be presented in a silver bill, but as soon as it passed, and the country felt the benefit of it, they have all chimed in and said it was a wise measure. Now they threaten hoarding of gold, and say that would demonetize it entirely. But that is a fallacy. The reserves are as effective as any part of the army, and the gold would at the worst be a reserve.

They have predicted disaster to result from each successive bill, yet more silver has always brought more gold. When the Bland act of 1878 was passed there was but $167,000,000 in gold in the country, and ever since gold has increased faster than silver. That gold may become a commodity is held up as a terror, but silver is already a commodity. This is a fact, the other a mere possibility. Gold a commodity has no more terrors for me than silver a commodity. Every person in the country now knows that when silver was demonetized it was worth more than gold, and we believe that general demonetization caused the decline.

The senator at this point indulged in some sarcasm on those who persistently quote England's example in finance, subsidies, navies, etc., but the moment the tariff is mentioned they cry out: "Oh, England is that tyrannical country that tried to prevent the secession of the colonies. England is a monarchy, and we will have none of her practices." Yet in respect to trade she has adopted the most democratic and republican theory of government. The worst contradiction, however, is the claim on one hand that silver would only have its bullion value in the dollar, and on the other that foreign silver would come by the million. Why should it come if it only had its bullion value?

Will Free Coinage Help Producers?

Mr. PLUMB declared that hoarding was certain if the existing condition continued, and but barely possible with free coinage; that if an exclusive gold basis be enforced there can be no profit in investing in business, and that if free coinage should expel every particle of the gold, it would inevitably go to those countries which buy our farm products. If all our gold goes to Europe, it will cause a gold inflation there and great rise of prices for our grain, meat, cotton, etc., and that would equally raise their prices at home. Such a prospect has no terrors for Kansas.

Mr. HISCOCK controverted each point, declaring that free coinage would cause immediate and crushing contraction and infallibly prevent other nations from going farther in the movement toward bimetallism. And why? Because we should at once make a market for their silver, and thus relieve them of all anxiety on that point, and at the same time our gold going abroad would insure them an ample basis in that metal. Thus we should by the one act take our place among the inferior nations, relieve Europe of any reason for acting with us for bimetallism, and in all probability leave the gap between gold and silver as great as ever.

Mr. MORGAN on the 8th spoke briefly for free coinage, alleging that the cotton crop alone would insure us a sufficient supply of gold, as it kept the balance of trade in our favor and that holders of it could, if necessary, demand gold for it and compel payment therein.

Mr. STEWART pointed out that India is again taking silver, and will absorb some $46,000,000 yearly. There cannot possibly be a "flood" of silver, as the whole world's supply could not replace our currency alone within a dozen years. Remonetize and silver goes to a parity with gold at once.

A Radical Change Demanded.

Mr. TURPIE pointed out that the treasury department had been perverted from its legitimate object, and the secretary's chief business seemed to be to watch New York and give "relief" to Wall street. He oscillates between the two cities according to the symptoms of the disease—a sort of "walking typhus," it might be called. One cause of it was the unnatural connection between the banks and the treasury. For this and other present evils free coinage would afford some remedy. The senator indulged in some sarcasm at the expense of Senator Sherman, who "happened" to be in Paris at the time of the bimetallic conference and "happened" to write a letter to the American commissioner to the effect that the United States did not want the double standard, and this letter "just happened" to appear in all the Paris papers next morning, and then the conference immediately dissolved, the members much wondering why they had ever met.

Mr. CALL followed with an elaborate speech on the wrongs of labor, the appalling increase of poverty in the cities, and the unprecedented concentration of wealth which is alarming so many wise and patriotic men. The system of the last thirty years has given 40,000 families one-half and 250,000 families three-fourths of all the wealth in the country. The result is widespread discontent and serious danger. There must be a great and radical change of policy, and that soon, for the spirit of revolution is in the air.

Mr. BLACKBURN on the 9th summed up the arguments in favor of free coinage and supported them by citing many apt illustrations and pertinent figures. He was especially strong in his argument that a glut of silver is an impossibility, and that any outflow of gold to England and France would benefit American agriculturists.

Mr. MORGAN supported this by estimates on the cost of production and present prices, maintaining that, allowing decent wages to the laborer, there had been an actual loss. The recent lockup caused a loss of fifteen or twenty millions on the cotton crop alone. He reviewed the whole history of currency and business for thirty years, deducing from it the conclusion that an addition of $800,000,000 in coin in the next ten years would barely replace the retired paper and supply the increasing demands of business.

Mr. ALLEN on the 12th presented the views of the people of his state (Washington), reporting them as practically unanimous for free coinage, chiefly on the ground of its absolute necessity to relieve the existing situation and prevent calamity in the near future.

Mr. COCKRELL spoke to the same effect, maintaining that the alleged decline in silver was really a rise in gold.

Messrs. Sherman, Allison, Aldrich and Evarts on the 13th practically closed the debate on the side of the opponents of free coinage.

Senator Sherman's Summary.

Mr. SHERMAN—It will be perceived that this proposition is that the United States will pay $1.29 for every ounce of silver bullion offered from any part of the world, and no option as to the mode of payment. The seller will probably prefer United States treasury notes, which are legal tender for all debts, public and private. It is also without limit as to time and amount. For all time to come all the silver—and the world has some $3,800,000,000 in sight—is free to come and must be paid for at $1.29 an ounce, though today silver is quoted in our markets at $1.05. We offer the world twenty-four cents an ounce more than its value for all its silver.

If I believed that free coinage would produce a parity between the metals I should gladly vote for it and so would every senator in the chamber. But the proof to the contrary is conclusive. There is no power in man or men to maintain equal value between two commodities. I freely admit that such wholesale purchase would advance the value of silver, but how long? Only so long as we continue to pay the extra price. Restricted coinage of the cheaper metal is bimetallism as I understand it. Free coinage of it makes it the standard inevitably and is monometallism. That it will drive out the dearer metal is too plainly proved for doubt. I will cite a few proofs.

In 1792 gold was undervalued by the fixing of the ratio of 15 to 1, and hence it disappeared. There was none in the country. In 1834 the ratio was changed for the sake of bringing gold into the country. The gold in the gold dollar was reduced and the ratio of 16 to 1 fixed. Mark you, this was a Democratic movement. Then the silver change disappeared, except mutilated and foreign coins, for the silver was undervalued. In 1854, under the lead of R. M. T. Hunter, silver change was coined at the rate of but 14 to 1 and all foreign coins deprived of legal tender. If silver was ever demonetized, that was the time.

In every country in the world that now has free coinage, gold is demonetized and quoted at a premium. Neither France nor any of the Latin nations quoted here has free coinage. Indeed, they have entered into a stipulation that the only silver coin that was legal tender for all purposes, the five franc piece, shall not be coined by any one without the consent of the others. The same law of commerce that demonetized silver here from 1834 forward, because it was undervalued, would now demonetize gold if we had free coinage and all the world's surplus would come upon us.

Senator Sherman's Record.

Much is said about my prophesying evil if the Bland bill became a law. Well, it never did become a law. The Bland bill that passed the house was a free coinage measure; but in the senate we changed it, and it became the Bland-Allison law for limited coinage. It was the very antipode of the Bland bill, and senators who speak of that bill as having become a law make a grave mistake. I repeat all I said against the original Bland bill—had it become a law this would have been a monometallic nation, with silver as the standard and gold at a premium.

We have under the Bland-Allison act coined some 376,000,000 dollars (the work costing $5,000,000), and this very day that silver in bars would be worth more as bullion than it is in the dollars, and could be more cheaply taken care of in government vaults. We bought $66,000,000 worth of gold bullion in the fall of 1880 for $66,000,000 in silver certificates only because there was an extraordinary demand in Europe for our breadstuffs and other produce—it was an extraordinary conjuncture that made it possible—but now the $320,000,000 in silver in the treasury cannot be forced into circulation. The people prefer the certificates, and should have them to the utmost limit that the use of both metals can be maintained.

Very grave mistakes have been made here about the Latin union. Those nations maintain parity, it is true, but how? Simply by suspending silver coinage. We are far more generous to silver than France is, for she only makes it a legal tender to the amount of fifty francs. She also keeps on hand more gold than silver. France is in no just sense a silver country. She maintains her silver just as we do—by limiting its amount and redeeming it in gold.

The Fluctuations of Silver.

The market value of gold is fixed in the world's market and made stable by the fact that all the great commercial nations value it at the same rate we do. If we could get them to join us in similar action as to silver, no one would be more grateful than I. But we cannot, and single handed we are not able to hold the world's enormous mass of surplus silver up to the gold parity. Consider our recent experience. We passed a law last July to buy, in effect, all the yield of the United States and some millions yearly of that of Mexico—smelted in our territory. The price of silver went up to $1.06. Then speculators ran it up to $1.20. Now it is down again to $1.05. Before that act passed it had averaged $1.01 for some months, and before that 95 cents for a few months. All this late fluctuation, observe, while we were buying half the world's supply. Is not that enough? Why ask us to embark on the world's wide ocean of uncertainty and attempt what no nation in the world is rich enough to do?

Senators are also sadly mistaken about gold. It is now leaving the country. There is a small net balance against us yearly, and within three years the net export has exceeded $60,000,000. The national banks also report that $36,000,000 has recently been withdrawn for hoarding. Elsewhere there is evidence that gold and gold securities are retiring. The evil of silver coinage is already upon us. The importation of silver is also increasing. Adopt this measure and it will come in a flood. Senators err greatly as to the amount of free silver. The world has in sight $3,820,571,346 worth as the last report shows, and the Latin union nations are eagerly watching for a chance to get rid of their surplus.

At a time when the silver market is in the most disturbed state possible, when all the Latin states are striving to get firmly on the stable gold basis, when the world's silver output is increasing and the price fluctuating as never before, for us to go into the market with an offer to take the whole mass at 20 per cent. above its market value, seems to me, as a business man, an amazing proposition. Take the most conservative estimate any senator cares to make of this amount that would come to us from Europe, and add to it the lowest estimate of the product of our mines and that of Mexico—and remember this last is an annual supply and increasing—and how can you doubt that we should be flooded with silver?

Senators! It is a most serious proposition. The lowest estimate of experts puts the yield of Mexico and the United States alone at $130,000,000 per year for many years to come. That of the whole world already reaches very nearly $190,000,000 per year. That alone would fasten us to the silver standard, though we get none from Europe. The rise of prices would no doubt come, as the senator from Alabama desires, but the plain farmer would be behind the speculator and forestaller in gaining advantage, and the laborers' wages would as usual rise last of all—if at all.

The Closing Struggle.

Mr. Sherman having stated that the product would rapidly increase under free coinage, because the cost of getting out silver is now but a trifle over fifty cents an ounce, several senators from silver states at once challenged the statement, and a very animated colloquy followed. They put the cost at twice the selling price, so there was a wide range for discussion. Senator Sherman ended with a long review of his experience in the treasury and as senator, citing many figures to prove his main position—that no nation can maintain a parity between the two metals.

Mr. ALLISON suggested a middle course. The bill of July 12, 1890, had been adopted by the committee of which he was a member, on the supposition that it would settle the question for some time, but during the recess something like a panic had risen. After listening to the speeches he was now satisfied that the silver men regarded the purchase of the 12,000,000 ounces as a mere makeshift, and should therefore vote to strike out all that section. But the last section he regarded as vital, as it authorized the president, when a sufficient number of nations had agreed upon a common ratio, to make proclamation of that fact and open our mints to free coinage.

The treasury now buys 54,000,000 ounces a year—all the product of the United States and 4,000,000 ounces more—and still the price is down. Now it is proposed to decorate silver, to pay extra for it. If so the extra twenty-four cents must come out of the people's pockets. There is no hope that silver and gold will reach a parity within many years. I am ready to do anything that will induce the nations to agree upon silver, but this measure can have no such effect. It establishes a ratio which prevails nowhere else in the world. Believing firmly that the effect of the act will be, first, to cause gold to be hoarded, and next to send it abroad, I cannot vote for it.

Shall We Help Europe Out?

If we adopt free coinage European nations will simply fold their arms and sleep at ease, retaining their silver only till they need more money; then they will send it to the United States and exchange it for gold money.

Mr. ALDRICH said that he was willing to admit that the present condition of silver was due to legislation. But this proposed amendment is no remedy. It simply offers a premium for bringing silver to the United States mints. What is there about silver mining so sacred that it should have this advantage over all other industries in the country? I deny emphatically that there is any lack of currency in the country. The supply is twice as great as that of England.

Ex-President Cleveland Cited.

Mr. Aldrich here gibed the Democrats a little on their position, and read from Mr. Cleveland's letter on silver written before his inauguration. Mr. Cleveland had recently made a speech at Philadelphia defining Democratic principles, yet there was not a word in it about silver. He was somewhat startled to see the senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) leading the Democrats instead of Mr. Cleveland, and he would watch the ghost dance now going on on the Democratic side of the chamber, to see if this Nevada leadership was to continue (great laughter).

Mr. STEWART rejoined that he and his followers confidently hoped to reach the promised land in safety, and see the gold-hearted Pharaohs overwhelmed as were the Egyptians.

Mr. EVARTS said: Mr. President, to-morrow will be six months exactly since we "settled" the currency question. In my judgment nothing whatever has since occurred to renew the agitation. No man who realizes the disparity between the two metals and really studies the fluctuations of silver in the past six months can find anything whatever to induce us to leap this great gulf. On the other hand, the gold nations have for fourteen years wished nothing better than for us to assume the great silver burden. There is absolutely nothing to change the general satisfaction then expressed for the resolution we came to in July last. (The senator concluded with an argument that all was going well before this measure was proposed, and would go well again if congress would but let it alone.)

The subsequent speeches consisted chiefly of citations of facts and figures to prove points already made.

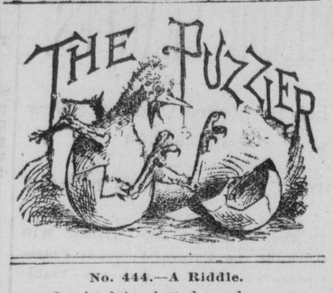
Mr. Ingalls' speech on the 14th for free coinage excited most interest of any delivered during the debate. At its close the senate voted on a large number of amendments, and ended by adopting a substitute for the whole bill prepared by Senator Vest. The substitute bill simply provides for free coinage at the old rate, the issue of silver certificates, and making both coin and certificates legal tender for all debts, public and private.

The vote was—yeas, 39; nays, 27.

Mr. Cameron was the only Republican senator from any state east of the Mississippi to vote for the bill. The Democratic senators from Delaware, New Jersey and Ohio are recorded as "absent," which gives the vote a somewhat sectional look which will be apparent to the reader, and calls for no interstate diagram from, yours truly, J. H. BEADLE.

Spontaneous Combustion of a Tree.

One of the sacred "tallow trees" standing at the entrance of the grounds which surround the imperial mansion of his majesty the emperor of China spontaneously fired in some of its upper branches and burned to the ground. Scientists saya that the tallow tree often fires of its own accord, but the superstitious Chinese take it to be an evil omen, and are greatly excited. —St. Louis Republic.



No. 444.—A Riddle.

On the daisy dotted mead
Where the quiet cattle feed,
In the fields of golden corn
Scores of us are daily born.

In the battle's fiercest fray
Anciently we held great sway;
Now more modern arts disclose
Deadlier weapons for the foes.

Where the people go to dine
We among the dishes shine,
For our usefulness is known
In each latitude and zone.

Oft arrayed with nicest care,
We go forth to seek the fair;
For their lightest smile or frown
May elate or cast us down.

Often plunged in crime and sin,
Misery follows were we've been,
Yet you wear us on your back,
And our aid you seldom lack.

No. 445.—A Mysterious Cipher.

S. V. R. Y. T. T. N. D. R. H.
R. D. M. D. T. H. S. P. H. R.
W. H. R. D. D. S. D. T. S. T.
D. T. M. D. T. H. N. P. R. S.
V. R. Y. P. R. F. C. T. M. N.
W. H. N. T. M. P. T. D. K. P.
T. H. P. R. C. P. T. S. T. N.

In good St. Mungo's Abbey gray
A tablet, moldering to decay,
Contained this quaint inscription.
Men deep in lore their brains perplexed
In vain attempt to read the text,
As secret as Egyptian.
The saint who ciphered it, long dead,
The secret took to heaven, they said.

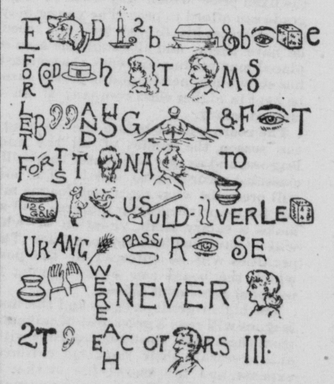
If to Prometheus was given
The privilege of scaling heaven,
Why not to common mortals?
So reasoned I, and slumbering dreamt
That I had made the mad attempt
On heaven's sacred portals;
Got that of which I was in quest,
And left the place a place of rest.

I thought 'mid many a skeptic scoff
I went to test the virtue of
The key for which I'd traveled;
Its touch the cryptogram compelled
To yield the secret ages held—
'Twas simple when unraveled;
So simple, reader, did you please,
You might decipher it with EASE.

No. 446.—A Deletion.

An irrational animal for my whole find out,
Then please extract a letter,
You'll very soon have, without a doubt,
What never could be better;
Repeat the process and you will see
What none of us should do;
Again, and what means to exist 'twill be;
So now I bid you adieu

No. 447.—A Rhyme of Childhood.



No. 448.—An Escutcheon.

o o o o O o o o o
o o o o O o o o o
o o O o o
o o O o o
o o O o o
o o O o o
o o O o o
o o O o o
o o O o o
o O o
O

I—Cross Words: 1. Those parts of churches that project at right angles to the body of the church. 2. Perhaps. 3. A confused mass of matter. 4. A kind of fish. 5. An osier basket, such as anglers use. 6. Fretful. 7. To drive back. 8. To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold. 9. A slight, hasty repast. 10. A globe. 11. In escutcheon. Centrals, reading downward, the name of a great dramatist who was born in April.

No. 449.—An Ancient Puzzler.

A fondness for riddles is no new thing. Here is one which one of the seven wise men of Greece is said to be responsible for:

There is a father with twice six sons; the sons have thirty daughters apiece, particolored, having one cheek white and the other black, who never see each other's faces, nor live more than twenty-four hours.

No. 450.—Incomplete Sentences.

1. W-l-a-n-i-d-m-r-m-h-m-s-a-e-o-o-h-r-e-p-e.
2. A-l-s-o-n-e-d-i-a-o-d-r-y-o-s.
3. T-e-r-s-u-a-t-f-r-i-e-i-l-e.
4. I-l-f-l-s-a-e-h-m-s-l-b-r.
5. W-a-t-i-k-o-n-y-a-t.
6. W-h-t-d-l-y-e-i-n-k-s-s-i-e.
7. H-w-o-i-e-c-n-i-d.
8. A-r-w-i-g-a-w-l-c-t-h-t-s-r-w.

Supply every other letter in the foregoing incomplete sentences and you will have eight well known axioms. Then select the central letter from one word in each axiom. Write them down in regular order, and they will spell the name of a celebrated traveler.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 439.—Metagram: Sound-hound.

No. 440.—Illustrated Numerical Enigma: "A false friend and a shadow attend only when the sun shines."

No. 441.—A Queer Thing: A yard measure.

No. 442.—Numerical Enigma: "There is no luxury which money puts in a man's power like the luxury of doing good."

No. 443.—Hidden Flowers: Foxglove, heartsease, tuberose, cowslip, marigold, pink, carnation, larkspur, sweet pea, harebell.

REITER'S OPPORTUNITY.

THE SENATE CALLS FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE IN THE CASE

In Reference to the Killing of General Barrundia—Great Excitement in the House Over the Appeal from the Point of Order Raised Against Mr. Bland's Free Coinage Bill—Nearly Every Member Arose and Anxiously Watched the Count—Free Coinage Men Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the senate Friday, Mr. Paddock presented resolutions of the Nebraska house of representatives against the passage of the Conger lard bill, for the reason that its passage would inflict great loss upon the cattle industry of Nebraska, and in favor of the passage of the pure food bill. A conference report on the bill to provide for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona was presented and agreed to. The naval appropriation bill was reported with sundry amendments, and Mr. Hale gave notice that he would ask the senate to take it up Saturday, or at farthest on Monday. Mr. Hawley offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the president for the correspondence in reference to the conduct of the senior naval officer present at San Jose de Guatemala on the occasion of the arrest and killing of Gen. Barrundia, and also the

Action of the Navy Department.

Mr. Morgan then addressed the senate in support of the bill reported from the committee on foreign relations to aid in the construction of the Nicaragua maritime canal. At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech the senate resumed consideration of the eight-hour law. Mr. Morrill opposed the bill. He said that he was convinced that the eight-hour law of 1868 was wrong, and that it would inflict upon that class it was specially intended to benefit a grave, and possibly an irrepairable, injury. He referred with approval to the statement of Mr. Edward Atkinson that the eight-hour law would work in the interest of capital and against labor; that it would be pernicious and would result to the great disadvantage of labor. Mr. Stewart

Argued in Favor of the Bill.

Mr. Sherman said that he would vote for the bill as it passed the house. He considered it an excellent bill. Mr. Blair defended the bill and the amendment reported from the committee on education and labor. Mr. Ingalls characterized the bill as a paltry, quibbling evasion of the real question at issue. There was no doubt as to the intention of congress when it passed the eight-hour law of 1868. After further debate it was agreed that the bill should be voted on Saturday. The senate then, at 6 p. m., adjourned.

Proceedings in the House.

Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, delivered the prayer in the house Friday. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill providing that nothing in the tariff act shall be held to repeal or impair the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. The speaker laid before the house the senate bill amending the land forfeiture act of September 29, 1890, so that the period within which settlers, purchasers and others under provisions of said act may make application to purchase lands forfeited thereby, when such period begins to run from the date of promulgation by the commissioner of the land office in the instructions to the officers of the local land offices for their direction in the disposition of said lands. The bill was passed with verbal amendments.

Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported the postoffice appropriation bill, and it was placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The pending question was on the decision of the chair on Mr. Dingley's point of order against Mr. Bland's free coinage amendment. Mr. Payson sustained the point of order on the ground that the amendment was not germane to the paragraph to which it is offered, and that it changed existing law. Mr. Bland appealed, but the decision of the chair was sustained—yeas, 134; nays, 127. Before the vote was taken there was great

Excitement in the House,

and when Messrs. Cannon and Bland took their places as tellers nearly every member arose and anxiously watched the count. The following Democrats voted in the affirmative: Andrew, Mutchler, Vaux, Spinola, Dunphy, Wiley and Clancy. The following Republicans voted in the negative: Carter, Townsend (Colo.), Lind, Bartine, Turner (Kan.), Kelly, Law, Connell, Hermann, Sweet and Clark. The vote was so close that it was not evident until the last moment which side would be victorious. When the vote was announced to be yeas, 135; nays, 127, the Republican side burst into applause. Debate on the paragraph in the bill relative to the world's fair consumed the balance of the day, and the house without action, at 5 p. m., took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

John Daly Struck the Blow.

LANCASTER, PA., Feb. 7.—John Daly, Felix McCabe and John Dougherty, charged with the murder of Henry Derwent at Columbia, were given a hearing here yesterday. Daly was positively identified as having struck the blow which killed Derwent and was committed for trial. McCabe was held as accessory to the crime and Dougherty as a witness.

Gompers to Go on a Lecturing Tour.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, left yesterday on a long lecturing tour. He will visit all the large cities between Cleveland and Seattle. He will speak on the eight-hour question in the interest of his organization. He will not return until the end of March.

Two Men Injured in an Explosion.

ERIE, PA., Feb. 7.—An awful explosion occurred at the Skinner engine works last evening. Two men were taken from the wreck and all the others es aped with only bruises. James Mowry is fatally crushed and Charles Anthony is badly mangled.

DINNER TO JUSTICE HARLAN.

Over 200 Guests, Including Prominent Men in Public and College Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The dinner given by the fraternity of the Beta Theta Pi to Justice Harlan at Wormley's hotel last evening was a notable affair and was attended by about 200 guests, which included delegations from nearly all the most famous colleges in the country and numbered some of the most prominent men in public and college life. Every detail was on an elaborate scale. A special train from New York brought over 100 of the representative professional gentlemen of that city. A large delegation from Johns Hopkins university, at Baltimore, was present, together with the local members and gentlemen prominent in political, social and diplomatic circles made up a gathering such as is seldom witnessed. Ex-Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, presided. Among those present were ex-Senator Donald, of Indiana; Senators Quay and Voorhees; Governor Francis, of Missouri; ex-Governor Hoadley, of Ohio; Representatives Hitt and Springer, of Illinois; Bynum, of Indiana; Edmunds and Tucker, of Virginia, and John S. Wise, of New York. The speeches were all carefully prepared and were received with great enthusiasm.

A SAD CASE.

A Prominent Man Loses His Mind Over Religious Subjects.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 7.—Thomas Mallony, one of the most prominent citizens of Meigs county, on the Ohio side, was placed in the Athens insane asylum, a hopeless and violent lunatic, caused, it is said, by religious excitement. "Capt." Mallony, as he is known in the Ohio valley, has filled many prominent county offices, and had acquired vast wealth in his business efforts. His infidelity on religious questions has been pronounced for years, and until a recent revival in Meigs county he had not been known to take any interest in religious service. The revivalist drew him to church, to reflection and to constant attendance until his zeal so encompassed him that business, home and family were neglected for religious devotion. His mind soon weakened, and finally became so shattered that he had to be confined to his room. Confinement angered him until he became furious, and it became necessary to put him into an asylum.

ON AN ICY ROAD.

Accident to a Funeral Party—Two Children Fatally Injured.

SHENANDOAH, PA., Feb. 7.—A party returning here from a funeral met with a thrilling accident while descending the steep mountain road from Frackville. The road was very icy, and the driver lost control of the horses. The animals were dashed against the stout posts of a fence surrounding a mine hole at the side of the road, and the carriage and occupants were pitched upon them. The party consisted of Mine Foreman B. C. Church and wife; William Swint, wife and child; Mrs. James Ford and child, and John Shelden, the driver. The two children were picked up unconscious, and are fatally injured. The others will recover. The two horses were found dead. It is miraculous that any of the party escaped alive.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.

A Dynamite-Laden Steamer Run Down by Another Vessel.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—What might have proved a terrible disaster occurred yesterday, but fortunately the only damage done was the sinking of a steamer. The British steamer Knutsford, Capt. Harrison, which arrived here February 1, from Galveston, collided in the river Mersey with the steamer Drumhendrie, injuring the latter vessel to so great an extent that she soon filled. The Drumhendrie had on board a cargo of dynamite. Though the force of impact of the two steamers was sufficient to crush in the plates of the Drumhendrie, allowing the water to rush into her hold, it was not sufficient to explode the dynamite. Had the dynamite exploded the result would have been terribly disastrous.

A FAITHLESS LOVER DECAMPS.

Taking $300 Handed Him by His Bride-Elect's Mother to Buy Furniture.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Feb. 7.—Harry Gordon and Miss Amelia Kephart, of this city, were engaged to be married Saturday. The bride-elect's mother gave young Gordon $300 with which to purchase furniture, but the unfaithful fellow, instead of carrying out her wishes, decamped. He took a companion with him and is headed for Boston. Telegrams have been sent ahead to apprehend the faithless lover.

A Philadelphia Tragedy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—William Ashton, 51 years old, called on his wife, from whom he had been separated for some time, and attempted to kill her with a hatchet. The woman made a desperate resistance and succeeded in escaping from the house. Ashton then cut his throat. He will probably die. Mrs. Ashton's injuries, though serious, are not fatal. Jealousy is supposed to have prompted the tragedy.

Smallpox at Johnsonsburg.

DUBOIS, PA., Feb. 7.—Reliable reports were received last evening that smallpox is rampant at Johnsonsburg one family, that of an engineer, being down with the dread malady, with one death. The state board of health has charge of the town and the red flag is displayed. No travel is permitted near the house where the disease is located.

Another Good Well in West Virginia.

MANNINGTON, W. VA., Feb. 7.—South Penn well No. 1, two miles north of here, reached the "Big Injun" sand and is good for 800 barrels per day. The well is three miles west of all previous developments, and indicates either a new field or a spur from the old one. The strike has caused great excitement.

Johnstown Contributes $600 for Mammoth

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Feb. 7.—The board of trade last evening appointed a committee to proceed to Youngwood and distribute over $600 which has been collected by them for the Mammoth mine sufferers.

Governor Steele Seriously Ill.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 7.—Governor Steele is seriously ill in this city. He is suffering from a high fever. Mrs. Steele, who is visiting in Marion, Ind., has been telegraphed for.

GENERAL TRADE REVIEW.

BUSINESS ON THE WHOLE CONTINUES TO EXCEED LAST YEAR'S.

Money Markets Are Everywhere Easy—Confidence Still Affected by Possibilities of Monetary Legislation—Decline in the Price of Cotton Causes a Little Uneasiness in the South—Iron is Quiet, Though a Better Demand for Rails is Seen—Coal Trade Still Congested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Though at a higher level of prices, business continues to exceed last year's on the whole, and is in character more healthy and conservative than usual. Money markets are everywhere easy, in part because speculative liquidations and the marketing of crops have liberated large sums for which there is no immediate use, and the volume of currency in circulation therefore decreased nearly $4,000,000 in January. Confidence is still affected to some extent by possibilities of monetary legislation, but the impression grows stronger that no important action will occur at this session of congress and that an extra session will be avoided. The average prices of commodities advance nearly half of one per cent. for the past week, but the advance is almost exclusively in products, of which crops were short. Reports this week from all parts of the country indicate

A Fair Volume of Trade

for the season, easy money, and collections generally fair, though at a few western points and in the grocery trade at Philadelphia rather slow. The south has the embarrassment of a further decline in the price of cotton, but receipts are large and general trade is somewhat better at New Orleans, though receipts of sugar are light; trade is improved at Atlanta, fair in volume at Memphis and dull at Savannah. Business at St. Louis is of fair volume; at Kansas City, a fair average for the season; at Denver, improving, and at Omaha and Milwaukee, quiet. Chicago notes a slight increase over last year in all grain, and good increase in cured meats, hides and wool; heavy decrease in

Dressed Beef, Lard and Butter.

larger sales of drygoods, clothing and shoes, and an enormous cattle trade. Detroit notes fair trade and orders, while Cleveland has good trade in hardware and drygoods. At Cincinnati general trade is quiet. At Pittsburg iron is quieter, though a better demand for rails is seen. Philadelphia notes prosperous spring business in shoes and leather and in drygoods, with the clothing trade healthier than for years. At Boston the feature is the good trade in wool, exceeding last year's, and leather and hides are firm, but many shoe factories are on short time. No especial change is seen in

Iron and Steel;

ship, bridge and car building are a little dull, and buyers hesitate to take rails at the price fixed by the combination. Heavy exports of copper are reported, but domestic consumers hold off. Tin is lower at 20.1 cents and lead steady at 4.35. The coal trade is still congested and some mines are stopping. The cotton manufacture shows no material change. In the woolen manufacture signs of improvement multiply. One large establishment, which has been making worsted at Bradford, England, has bought property and preparing works near Philadelphia.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number for the United States 261 and for Canada 45, or a total of 306 as compared with a total of 320 last week and 380 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 321, representing 265 failures in the United States and 56 in Canada.

THAWED OUT DYNAMITE.

A Tremendous Explosion Followed which Fatally Injured Several Workmen.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 7.—At noon yesterday a gang of stone blasters employed on the New York and New Haven railroad placed a piece of dynamite on the forge in their shanty to thaw out while they ate their dinner. Shortly after there was a tremendous explosion which shattered the shanty and injured all of the men. The foreman, C. L. Barbour, of Colchester, will lose the sight of both eyes and is badly cut about the head. He may die. Michael Kelly, of Willimantic, was badly injured about the face and head. Daniel Sullivan, of Willimantic, slightly injured. John Sullivan No. 2 (so-called), of Willimantic, was badly injured about the head and will probably lose one eye. John Sullivan No. 3 (so-called), of Willimantic, was also badly bruised about the face and shoulders. All of the men were deafened by the explosion. They were brought to the hospital in this city.

RAE WILL LIKELY BE PRESIDENT.

National Convention of the United Mine Workers at Columbus Tuesday.

SCOTTDALE, PA., Feb. 7.—The United Mineworkers of the coke region will send about forty delegates to the national convention, which opens at Columbus, O., Tuesday. The delegation, which represents about the largest district of the order, will likely cast its votes for John B. Rae for president, and P. McBride for secretary. The delegates will meet here to-morrow and leave in a special car. It is understood that R. D. Kerfoot, ex-master workman of this district, will be pushed forward for a position on the executive board. Rae will not have much opposition.

Two Hundred Men Effected.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Feb. 7.—A judgment was entered against the Taylor Manufacturing company last evening by the National Bank of Chambersburg for $141,500. The sheriff has taken possession of the shops. Other judgments and suits aggregating $50,000 were also entered. A receiver will be appointed. It is likely that the company will be reorganized and resume business in a short time. The works employ over 200 hands.

Pierre Lorillard Dangerously Ill.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 7.—A telegram was received here late last evening by Dr. Sollace Mitchell, summoning him to Fernandinda to attend Mr. Pierre Lorillard, who was reported dangerously ill on his yacht in the harbor there.

DISCIPLINING THEIR PASTOR.

Charges of Immoral Conduct Against a Colored Springfield Preacher.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 7.—Rev. H. W. Simmons, a colored Methodist minister, is in hot water. He is charged with immorality by a lady member of his church. One of the stories affecting the good name of Rev. Simmons is that he called on one of the sisters, Mrs. J. W. Haynes, and attempted to take improper liberties with her. Presiding Elder E. W. Hammond, of this district, has decided to come here next Tuesday and investigate the alleged conduct of Rev. Simmons. The reverend gentleman denies the charge, and says it is the work of enemies, who are using Mrs. Haynes as their tool.

Property Belonging to the State of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 7.—The state canal commission have turned up eighty acres more of property in Shelby county belonging to the state. The land consists of two tracts, the northwest quarter of section 2 and the southwest quarter of section 28. The property was deeded to the state in 1849 and 1859 for the consideration of $1.320. It got on the tax duplicate and was purchased at a delinquent sale. The property is worth about $3,200, and the necessary steps will be taken to reclaim it.

Candidates for Thompson's Place.

SIDNEY, O., Feb. 7.—Letters and telegrams from representative Democrats of Darke and Miami counties and Columbus have been received, asking J. O. Amos to say that he will be a candidate for senator in the Twelfth district, an election for which will be held on the 17th. Mr. Amos will add his name to the list, but will not make a fight for the place. The other candidates so far announced are ex-Sheriff Isaac Harshbarger, Hon. Hubbard Hume and E. L. Hoskins.

A Wedding Surprise at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 7.—A surprise was perpetrated in aristocratic society here by the marriage of Joe Sharp, Jr., a wealthy young man, to Mrs. Sallie Phillips, a charming widow. Over 200 guests were invited to Sharp's mansion to attend a reception, and after all had assembled the ceremony was performed. Not even the most intimate friends of the parties knew of the proposed matrimonial venture.

If Your House is on Fire

You put water on the burning timbers, not on the smoke. And if you have catarrh you should attack the disease in the blood, not in your nose. Remove the impure cause, and the local effect subsides. To do this, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, which radically and permanently cures catarrh. It also strengthens the nerves. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Good Record.—"I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ten years," says druggist E. B. Legg, of Vail, Ia., "and have always warranted it and never had a bottle returned. During the past 90 days I have sold twelve dozen and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance." It does not dry up a cough, but loosens and relieves it. It will cure a severe cold in less time than other treatment. 50 cent and $1 bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that somuch is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, at Baltzly's Drug tore,3

The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him up if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlain's Cough remedy is reliable. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as soon as the cold is contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack and often cures in a single day what would otherwise have been a severe cold.—Northwestern Hotel Reporter, Des Moines, Ia. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

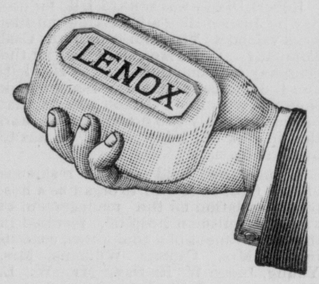
The Pulpit and Stage.

Rev F. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethdrn Church, Blue Mound, Kas., says; "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders King's New Discoveay has done for me. My Lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a feww weeks. I took five bottler of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well. gaining 26 lbs in weight.

Authur Love's Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a through trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my thousand of friends is to urge them to try it. free trirl bottles at Z. T Baltzly's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. 3

Crushed limestone for walks. Large or small quantities. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner.

"Just fits the hand."



Lenox Soap lathers freely in hard water.

Five cents a cake, (12 ounces.)

TIME TRIES ALL-- "BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM

UNPRECENTED SUCCESS!

930 Patients Now Under Treatment!

34 Turned Away by him Pronounced Incurable.

DR. NICHOLLS,

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST

PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT

No. 14 North Cleveland Avenue, Near Court House, Canton

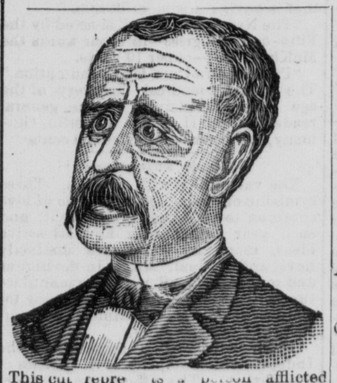
For the treatment and cure of

Chronic Diseases and Diseases Peculiar to Females.

HEALTH Is the Problem of Life

How to preserve it ought to be the study of mankind.

In presenting this notice to the public, I respectfully ask those in whose hands it may fall to give it their careful consideration. Having enjoyed a large and extended practice in Chronic Diseases for many years, I am confident that I am able to perform all that I profess, and that the remedies that I apply are calculated to produce the most satisfactory results. I cordially invite all who may be suffering, no matter what the disorders, to call upon me, and I will most cheerfully tell them if they have any disease and where it is located, and the organ or part affected, free of charge. Charges for Treatmen Moderate. The Poor Treated for Half Price.



This cut represents a person afflicted with Facial Catarrh.

CATARRH

In its worst forms, and diseases that are caused by Catarrh, such as

Deafness, Weak Eyes, Hacking Cough, Sore Throat, Pain in Head, Bronchitis, Constant Clearing of Throat.

All of which leads to hasty Consumption, are positively cured by DR NICHOLLS.

Over one-half of the persons troubled with Catarrh have an offensive breath which is very disagreeable and sickening to those with whom they come in close contact. Dr. Nicholls removes the bad breath in three treatments.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH

Constant disposition to clear the throat, hacking cough, dimness of sight, pain over the eyes, pain in one or both temples, roaring in ears, pain in the back of the head, nose stopped up, sick stomach, dizziness, poor digestion, no appetite for breakfast, you feel a general depression, imagine you have dispepsia, liver trouble, lung disease, and you are treated by your physicians for various diseases, yet you get no better, and are advised to change climate, and the matter of a very short time you are a confirmed invalid.

Now, reader, why is this? We will tell you: Catarrh is an ulcer formed in the posterior nerves just above the uvula, the passage between the nose and the throat; the ulcer continues to eat and discharge a poisonous flow of pus, running down the throat into the stomach and lungs. This, my friend, is what causes the constant clearing of the throat. Can you wonder why you do not have good health with all this poisonous matter constantly running into your stomach! The remedy is applied directly to the ulcer, cleanses and heals in a few applications. The treatment is very simple and harmless.

DISEASES OF WOMEN FEMALE WEARNESS DEBILITY AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR,

Successfully treated, and a permanent Cure guaranteed in each case. Dr. Nicholls will guarantee a Permanent Cure in each and every case he may undertake of the following diseases, and if your case is not curable he will frankly tell you so: Deafness, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Cancer, Goitre, (Big Neck) Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Liver, Nervous and General Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bowels, Heart Diseases, Falling of the Womb, Prolapsus Uteri, Barrenness, Bronchitis, Constipation, Asthma, Night Sweats, Piles, Fissure and all other diseases of the lower Bowels. Also private, special and nervous disease of the Urinary and Sexual Organ

YOUNG ME

Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreaded and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES perfected in all cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible personal consultation is preferred. Address with stamp enclosed.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States.

Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of Urine, which will receive a careful and microscopical examination.

CONSULTATION FREE

OFFICE DAYS EVERY DAY EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

THE WORLD OF WANTS.

This column is the best read department in THE INDEPENDENT. The publishers are able to guarantee a careful reading of every advertisement inserted. Its usefulness has been particularly well proven in cases of articles lost and found. Hundreds of dollars worth of missing property has, through this medium, been restored to its owners. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. An even charge of 25 cents is made for six publications, advertisement not to exceed four lines.

LOST.

Please mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head,

FOUND.

PLEASE mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

FOR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE—On Wellman street near Grace chapel, six rooms, summer kitchen, city water and cistern, everything in good order. Possession given at once. Apply to Dr. H. B. Garrigues. f6

HOUSE—Of five rooms in good repair conveniently located Call upon E. A. Jones, 138 East Tremont street. 22-6t

HOUSE—The elegant property, No. 218 East Main street, now occupied by Geo. Goodhart Possession given on two week's notice. L. Glse.

STOREROOM—Small Main street, for Graze & Sonnhalt

PLEASE mentio to advertisements

AGENT—Gener quarters in so clusive control of and sub-agents in well known staple, and pay a net profit The Union Company

AUCTIONEER—Any vices of an auctioneer Getz.

GENTLEMAN in office—Sa paid here if engaged—Enc stamped envelope. Manager, Detroit, Michigan.

LADY in office—Salary $500. here if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan. 1-3sm

STOVE PLATE MOULDERS—Steady work through the year in Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s new shops at Aurora, Ill. Apply in person or by letter to Capt. James A. Venn, Sup't, Aurora, Ill.

WASH-WOMAN—Wanted at Jan Kees laundry, apply at once. Minich Block. 12

$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 2600 Main St., Richmond, Va.

THE Independent will appreciate mention of this column, by those who find it useful.

For Sale or Rent:

HOUSE—A new house of 5 rooms, elegantly finished interior. Well located, on Richville Avenue. Inquire at 172 Richville Ave. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

COWS—Two fresh milch cows—both young—One a Jersey.—Enquire of H. Beatty, 275 East Main street. 29-tf

HOUSE—A seven room house, No. 19 Wellman street, only five minutes walk from center of town. Any one wishing to purchase, please call at premises. 29-tf

HOUSE—A seven roomed house and bath room also a good stable and other necessary outbuildings, cistern, and fruit trees; situated at the corner of Duncan and Green streets. Lot 60x185 feet. Inquire on the premises. f5-tf

HOUSE AND LOT—Corner Hill and Chestnut street; seven rooms and summer kitchen. Lot 85x115; excellent well of water, cistern and city water. Inquire on the premises, No. 93 N. Hill street. 2-6t

HOUSE—A six room house, No. 204 N. Clay street, in good repair, also good out-building Anyone wishing to purchase should call at premises. For sale cheap. 24-tf

HOUSE—A ten room house on E. Main street, No. 268, in good repair also good our building. Any one wishing to purchase should call at premises. G W. Castleman. 24-tf

JERSEY COWS—Two first-class Jersey cows, Apply to P. G. Albright Administrator. 16

LIMESTONE—Crushed limestone for walks, in large or small quantities. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner. 319-tf

LOT—One lot on Plum street near Mill street. Inquire at 54 Plum street. 7-6t

MODERN COTTAGE—One of the healthiest and most desirable locations in town, ten rooms, eight closets and pantry, gas, &c.—five minutes walk from postoffice. Inquire at 32 Wellman street of Mrs. J. F. Paul. 19-6t

PLATE GLASS FRONT—The large imported French glass windows and iron columns now constituting front of Dielbenn's grocery. Apply at store. 27-tf

PIANO—A good square piano. Will sell cheap as I expect to leave town. Mrs. J. F. Paul, No. 22 Wellman street. 30-tf

STOREROOM—Of the late Henry C. Falor, N 24 Richville Ave. Price $ 50. Building to be moved off the premises. Inquire on the premises. 4-6t

THE Independent will be obliged to those who answer advertisement under this head, if they will kindly state that they were attracted by means of this paper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises sbsores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Where it is Sold.

THE INDEPENDENT may be obtained daily at the Independent Company's store; Waverly Hotel; Hotel Conrad; E. C. Hering, West Tremont street; Gilbert N. Porter, South Erie street; Henry Kline, West Main street; James Parks, W. & L. E. depot.

The Champion Tennis Player

as well as the newest beginner will find Tiddledy Wink tennis an excellent substitute for the original article.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

LENTEN SERVICES TO BEGIN WEDNESDAY.

The First Service To-morrow in the New Christian Church—Interesting Miscellaneous Information About All Denominations.

Lenten services at St. Timothy's church will be held as follows:

ASH WEDNESDAY.

Services and Sermon	10:30 a. m
Sundays—Service and Sermon	10:30 a. m
Monday and Thursday	4:00 p. m
Tuesday and Saturday	8:00 a. m
Wednesday and Friday	7:30 p. m

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.

Holy Communion	7:30 p. m

GOOD FRIDAY.

Service and Sermon	10:30 a. m

EASTER EVEN.

Infant Baptism	8:00 p. m

EASTER DAY.

Holy Communion	8:00 a. m
Service, Sermon and Holy Communion	10:30 a. m
Sunday School Anniversary	4:00 p. m

GRACE CHAPEL.

Ash Wednesday	7:30 p. m
Sundays	7:00 p. m
Tuesdays	7:30 p. m
Good Friday	7:30 p. m
Easter Day, Sunday School Anniversary	7:00 p. m

THE NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The meetings for the Christian church will be held in the Sunday school parlors of the new building, corner East and Oak streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; sermon at 10:45 a. m., subject: "The Model Church," (as related to the Sunday school). Preaching service at 7 p. m., subject: "Personal Responsibility." All are invited. If you fill the chairs next Sundry we will get more by the following one. C. C. Smith, pastor.

Everybody is delighted with the building.

Fifty new chairs were placed in the building yesterday.

Louis Good should add to his reputation for his fine work in the church.

A nice cherry stand was sent to the [illegible]school by James A. Hackett, to-

[illegible]church turned cleaning the

[illegible]:—The gas fix- being just in so there will be

[illegible]resented an ele- day school par- which will be

[illegible]ew church are ut in as follows: windows by the parlor windows by ; the south window by harles London, one of the ers of the church; the east low by Dr. and Mrs. Gerould, , in memory of their chil- ren whom they lost a few years since, and the north window in honor of C. C. Smith, who has been so closely identified with the erection of the building The emblems in the London window are a cross and crown and anchor, made by an artistic combination of cut French plate and stained glass. The emblems in the Gerould windows are growing grain and grapes, hand painted. In the pastor's window there is a beautifully designed and executed monogram and the date 1890. The glass used in this work was very expensive, and the work does great credit to the artist. All the windows will be an advertisement to the contractors, N. M. Hooker & Co., Chicago. The wonder to all is how such windows could be put in at the price paid. The church is truly to be congratulated on its windows.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church—Sunday school at 9:30 a m.; German service at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "The Sixth Commandment." English service 7 p. m. Subject: "The Blind Beggar." During the Lenten season there will be services, God willing, every Friday evening, followed by teacher's meeting. On account of Dr. Stafford's lecture next Tuesday evening, the Luther Literary Society will not meet till Wednesday evening S. P. Long, pastor.

First M. E. church, corner of Main and East streets: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15; young people's service at 6 p. m. A. R. Chapman, pastor. All are welcome.

Gospel temperance meeting at the "Y" rooms over the Merchants' National bank to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Har old Howald will furnish music for the meeting. All are welcome.

German morning, and evening English services at Evangelical Protestant St. John's church next Sunday by the Rev. C. W. Locher, of Elyria, O.

Dr. J. L. McGhie will deliver and address before the West Brookfield Temperance Loyal Legion, Sunday morning.

Lent will begin on Wednesday of this week.

Nearing the End.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—There are many signs that the senatorial muddle is nearing an end. The Republicans had another meeting this morning with the Alliance men present, and there are rumors that Streator will be elected to-day. Another rumor is that Gresham has been selected and will be chosen Monday. The Democrats appear to have abandoned all hope of making an alliance with the F. M. B. A. people, and they will go down with their flag flying for Palmer.

Farm at Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell his farm at public sale, containing 100 acres, located one-half mile south-west of East Greenville, Tuscarawas township Stark county, O., on Wednesday, Feb. 18th, 1891, at 1 o'clock, p. m. This farm is right in the coal regions. A coal company expects in the near future to sink a coal shaft about 30 rods east of said 100 acres. The prospects for coal on this farm are good. There has been coal found on it, but not drilled up yet to know how much. The farm is not leased. The farm is in good repair, and contains all necessary buildings and all kinds of fruit. Plenty of water and a running fountain which flows about 30 barrels per hour. For further particulars address

A. R. HANNA,
East Greenville, Stark Co., O.

Latest designs in ladies' small-sized gold watches at C. F. Von Kanel's.

Country dried apples and peaches a A. J. Wire's.

AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

Snatches of News from City and the Court House.

CANTON, Feb. 7.—The memorial building project is meeting with favor among Canton people. The matter is being pushed very energetically, and there is little doubt but that the project will soon be in excellent shape.

Not long ago Geo. W. Rhodes entered his home in Massillon in an intoxicated condition, pulled out a huge knife and forced his wife Addie, to flee for her life. On previous occasions he struck his wife and injured her, at one time in Canton, breaking three teeth. This she charges in a petition for divorce filed this afternoon.

William H. Day has filed papers for divorce from his wife, Fannie E. He charges gross neglect of duty and willful absence, his wife refusing to come from Springfield over a year ago.

Joseph Meier, the alleged Canal Fulton burglar, was arraigned before Mayor Blake this afternoon. He waived examination and was bound over to common pleas court in the sum of $500. In default of bail he was committed to jail.

Robert Dixon was sent to jail for one day by Justice Ringle for taking mining tools valued a $3.50 from the Sun Coal Company. Dixon was employed by the company for some time past. He left, and the company charges that he took the tools with him. Dixon asserts that he was paid only two dollars a week, and that in view of his low wages he was to own the tools.

A meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Geo. D. Harter to organize a hospital association for the management of the new Aultman hospital, resulted in the appointment of a committee, consisting of Mrs. Captain Williams, Mrs. Young, Judge W. R. Day, Mr. W. L. Alexander, and Dr. Fraunfelter to further investigate the subject and to formulate and define plans for consideration. As soon as the committee has its work completed another meeting will be held, when some decisive measures will be taken. It is desired to complete the matter as soon as possible.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. RAUM.

An Entire Absence of Any Evidence to Sustain Any of the Charges Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The special committee of the house that investigated the charges against Gen. Raum, the commissioner of pensions, has completed its report of the inquiry. The report was agreed to by the three Republican members of the committee and a minority report will be signed by the Democratic members of the committee. The committee say that there has been failure to show the sale or offer of any stock to any employe of the pension office or that there has been promotion made or offered to be made in consideration of such purchase, or that by any unjust or partial ruling the commissioner has advanced, or caused to be taken up out of their regular order, any claims of Mr. Lemon or any attorney, but that, on the contrary, it appears clearly that the completed files order is just and impartial, and operated favorably in lessening the number of complaints received and in increasing the number of claims finally allowed. A resolution finding that the charges against Commissioner Raum are entirely unsupported by the evidence is submitted with the report.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The notorious moonshiner, Harvey Reynolds, was captured near Florence, Ala., Friday. He is the most noted moonshiner in Alabama and Tennessee.

The emperor has received a peculiar present, in the shape of a small iron ring. It is one of the rings which were given in exchange for gold and silver in the early part of the century, at the time Prussia was under the dominion of France.

Manager Treek, of the Washington base ball club, Friday signed Fred Dunlap, the well-known second baseman, to play that position and captain the Washingtons next season. He also signed Beecher, late of the Buffalo players' league club, to play left field.

When Albert Garvin became warden of the state prison at Stillwater, Minn., he searched the cells and found an astounding array of knives, slung shots, hammers, daggers, saws and other implements. The finding of such weapons indicates that many were planning an escape. The famous Younger brothers are among the prisoners, but none of the knives were found in their cells.

The latest eccentric to bid for the curious gaze of Western Europe is a Frenchman named Dornon, who hails from Landes, in old Gascony. Dornon has laid a wager that he will walk on stilts from the Russian frontier to Paris in 30 days. The result of the feat will be awaited with much interest. Dornon is an expert on stilts, and a good many other wagers have been laid on his attempt.

In the Mayor's Court.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Archie and Sidney Kaylor and Fred Kumpf, three boys, who are charged by J. L. Green with throwing stones at his house and breaking windows.

Agent Sladden has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Albert and "Sep" Hose, George Snyder, Frank Mauger and Nathan Klotz, a gang of boys who are charged with having broken into a car loaded with paper consigned to the Massillon Paper Company and stealing some of the property

Mr. Jas. H. Hunt complained that several boys, whose parents live in Richville avenue, had broken the windows and doors of his boat house and an officer was sent to inform the parents of the misdeeds, Mr. Hunt not desiring to have them arrested.

A. J. Cripper, Beach City, drunk, $4.60.

The Drummer Boy.

The second presentation of "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," at Bucher's last night, was much smoother than the first, and was enjoyed by a large audience. The third and last appearance of the Sons of Veterans and their friends, in this play, will take place to-night. The opera house should be packed.

For Rheumatism

the best preparation is Scotch Sarsaparilla, a a physician's prescription, and has been used for years in private practice with the greatest success. 50 cents per bottle, 50 doses. Scotch Liver Pills, 25 cents. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Ask your dealer for "Enterprise Mills" white loaf flour. Take no other.

Boys' watches for from $4.50 to $6.00 at Von Kanel's.

ECHOES FROM THE SHOPS.

NOTE AND COMMENT ON MEN AND THEIR DOINGS.

Personal Points at Russell & Co.'s Works—The Rawlins Bill not Endorsed by Mechanics—Matter Received via Underground Mail.

Mr. John Shoulder has returned from an extended visit to the western part of this state, Indiana and Iowa.

A meeting of the Mutual Benefit Association will be held on the 15th of this month to hear the report of the committee appointed on constitution and by-laws.

Mr. Jonn Walters wishes to say through this column, to the ill-bred man who sat in front of his wife at the opera house last night, that he regrets very much that he was not there to make his acquaintance also.

The Rawlins Bill:—It would be hard to find a mechanic here who approves of the Rawlins bill now before the Ohio legislature. It is generally accepted as aimed against the manufacturer and mechanic without any wholesome purpose as a motive. It savors too much of the crazy pranks of some of the Farmers' Alliance cranks. It strongly suggests to our mind that its statesman-like author could most profitably apply his constructive genius to preparing a bill looking to the changing of ground-hog day.

IN THE UNDERGROUND MAIL.

Frisco Bill, the terror of Arizona, is said to have met more than his match in a man of modest pretensions who also holds forth in the wood department. The first letter of his given name is Frank, and Frisco's face is gloomy when he hears his rival tell of making a canoe by hollowing out a sweet potato while in the South in order to make his escape across the river from a pack of blood hounds. He is the same man who tunnelled his way under and across the river at Chattanooga to meet Sherman when coming to Grant's relief, and after giving the information that led to the defeat of the rebel army, tunnelled his way back again, and, missing the city, came out to find himself in front of Bragg's headquarters, whereupon he paralyzed the guards with one of his snake stories and deliberately walked over to the Union lines.

It may not be generally known that the blacksmith department boasts of the presence in its circle of Coonskin Barker, a noted trapper of the Rockies who claims to have crossed the plains of the West in company with Kit Carson, and has killed more than one grizzly. He now has three or four caves along the silent banks of the Tuscarawas filled with furs. He is a terror to the poor little muskrat.

Compliment for Mr. Hanna.

It is with pleasure not unmixed with regret, that we announce the election of Mr. A. R. Hanna to the superintendency of the Rotch Charity School near Massillon, at a meeting of the board of directors held January 28th. It is certainly gratifying to Mr: Hanna and his friends that he was the unanimous choice of the board, there being about forty applicants for the position. It was the sense of the board of directors of the institution that Mr. Hanna and his estimable wife were peculiarly fitted for the resposible duties of the place, in which we heartily concur. Mr. Hanna will enter upon his duties the coming spring. He will be assisted by his son, F. A. Hanna, who has already entered upon a course of study at Mt. Union College, to fit himself as a teacher in the school. We are sorry to loose Mr. Hanna and his family from among us, he having been identified with this community all his life and has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of our town, especially in the schools and churches of our village, he having been an elder in the Presbyterian church here for many years.—Dalton Gazette.

THE PEOPLES' FORUM.

The Doctor Complains.

MR. EDITOR:—The telephone company has been promising the patrons from month to month and from week to week, that it would put up a return line, so as to put the telephones in as good condition as before the electric light company brought its lines into requisition, and according to the contract made between the telephone company and the subscribers. Now we, the patrons, are getting little or no value received for the amount of rental paid, as the telephone system is almost worthless after the electric lights have been lighted in the evening now. All we ask is a fair deal in the matter. We want the use of the telephones according to contract and we positively demur against paying for anything that we do not get or has no service in it. We are getting very tired of the imposition as we learn that the matter can be very easily adjusted by putting on a return line. Now why not do it at once and stop these promises?

J. L. MCGHIE.

Mr. Sailer Misinformed.

MR. EDITOR:—Mr. Sailer has evidently been misinformed about the action of the board of trade meeting on that memorial evening. It was not until it had been insisted upon that the board of trustees should consist of three Democrats and three Republicans, that it was remarked that the board would not do as there were four Democrats and two Republicans upon it. This statement was aptly varified when the chair appointed a staunch Democrat and a like Republican to select names for the new board of trustees and Mr. Sailer's name was dropped. However, it does not make a man a Democrat to call him one, nor need he feel insulted.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

"It leads them all," is the general reply of druggists when asked about the merit or sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Come and see the large invoice of jewelry just received at Ellery's Novelty Store, No, 19 S. Erie street.

Golden Wax beans, early June and sifted peas Curtice Bros. packing at A. J. Wire's.

Decorated tumblers very cheap at Ellery's Novelty Store, No. 19 S. Erie street,

Best smoked meat 10 cents per pound at A. J. Wire's.

IN COLORED SOCIETY.

What a Large Circle of People are Doing and Talking About.

Mrs. John Allen has been indisposed for several days.

Last Monday night a good time was reported. The Noble Feather makes frequent visits to town.

Report says that a certain barber's wife wishes to adopt an heir. Don't sign the papers, J. Leave what you will have to some public institution.

There are a great many sick here just now and the list seems to be increasing. The social was very poorly attended last night at Mrs. Allen's. No refreshments were served.

I have heard nothing of that drum or seen any lights. The Republican club had better have a stir up meeting and get some of the Democratic life in them for spring, or they will be left again.

Spring has come by the sound of the grind organ, and the sight of the merry, manly forms seeking the school base ball grounds. Yesterday being an especially bright day, it tempted the manly form of H. to try his almost forgotten strength which has been attaining greater proportions during the winter. He went in with a will. The pitcher tossed the ball. He just touched it and the last that was seen of it, it was going toward Prospect street. The club is still looking for the ball.

Many things have happened and yet not much of anything. Time will do much in telling of the future what it will be. I hear that some of the ladies are giving themselves, to use slang, "dead away," not only to the public but to their own families. One lady was heard to say: "A great pity I can't go down street, and go into a saloon, where I know everybody, but it must be in the papers." (Sorry, but no one ever thought you took a drop). But also will say right here that Charles street is one of the worst streets to promenade there is, because of no sidewalks and not much light either. "If you commit a murder don't show it to the public."

So as I think I have done some good I will retire, Mr. Editor, and let some other writer take up their pen, as I hear many would like to answer. AFRO.

A Dull Sunday

Can be made short and pleasant by a good book. The Indendent Company offers the following in paper bindings:

"The Plunger," by Hawley Smart. Paper 50 cents. In racing parlance a reckless gambler is termed a "plunger." This fitting appellation is bestowed upon Rob Gauntlett, when the story opens in Kent Saxham. The interest begins when bob enters Bobadil for the Carnsarwich. In the results of this race are involved the fate of a pair of lovers, the fortune of a young man, the life of a squire, and the guilt or innocence of several others.

"A God of Gotham," a romance from the life of a well known actress, by Lee Bascom. Paper 50 cents. Of this story The Publishers' Weekly says: "The action of the story is New York, Donita Loraine, a celebrated actress, is the heroine, and Gordon Guy, a prominent society man, the hero. The theme is the romance of Donita and Gordon. It introduces Mrs. Langtry, the actress, and involves a tragedy. The novel is sensational throughout."

"Meeting Her Fate," by the author of "Aurora Floyd. Paper 50 cents.

"Scum," a novel, by Edmund Gosse. Paper 50 cents.

"Is this Your Son, My Lord?" by Helen H. Gardner. Paper 50 cents.

"The Confessions of a Nun," by Sister Agatha. Paper 50 cents. A book that is being very much read just now.

Church and state and other essays including money, man and women, the mother, a second supplement to the Kreutzer Sonata, by Count Leo Tolstoi. Paper 25 cents.

"The Clemenceau Case," by Alexander Dumas, Fils. Paper 25 cents. A complete and unabridged edition.

"Re-united," a story of the civil war, by a popular southern author, profusely illustrated by Messrs. G. A. Traver and F. A. Carter. Paper 50 cents.

"The Greatest Thing in the World," by Henry Drummond, with gilt top 35 cents, plain 25 dents A wonderful book that is having a wonderful sale.

"The New Tariff Laws," enacted by the Fifty-first Congress—in other words the McKinley bill—paper 10 cents.

"Prof. Koch's Cure for Consumption." The greatest medical discovery of the age clearly explained for the general reader by Dr. H. Feller, a Berlin, Germany, physician—stiff cover 50 cents.

About Valentines.

The valentine is with us again. These symbolic offerings at the shrine of love continue to be bought and sent, and each year brings new and attractive ideas, many of which are distinctly novel and original, while in the higher and more artistic efforts of the manufacturers there is a marked tendency toward more dainty embodiments and correct taste in expression.

The line displayed this season by the Independent Company is the cream of the market. The efforts are more artistic, the designs more beautiful, the variety larger, and the prices cheaper than ever before.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
20 East Main street.

The annual meeting of the Stark and Wayne County Horse Protective Society will be held at Massillon, Stark county, O., on Tuesday, Feb. 10 All the directors are requested to be present, as there will be important business matters transacted.

N. E. MOFFIT, President.
R. A. PINN, Secretary.

A gentleman in Union county, Mo., who is too modest a man to have his name mentioned in the newspapers, was cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, after trying other medfcines and treatments for thirteen years. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

We have just received a large stock of new pattern glassware. We allways have the best in the market. Call and see it at Ellery's Novelty Store, No. 19 S. Erie street.

"We have it." What? Anything you may need in the line of household goods, and our low prices will make you a purchaser at the West Side Variety Bazaar.

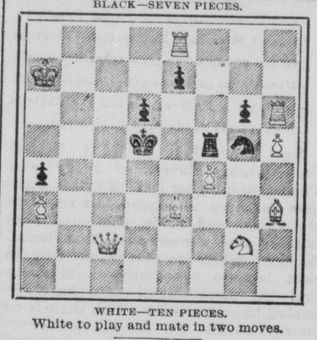
Valentines, comic and lace. Valentines largest values in the city at from 1 cent to 15 cents, at the West Side Variety Bazaar.

Sugar way down at Albright & Co.'s.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

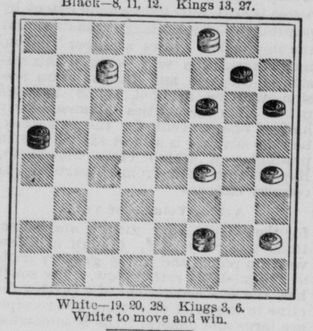
Address all communications for these departments to John T. Denvir, 621 W. 15th Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROBLEM NO. 4.—BY MR. W. GRIMSHAW.
BLACK—SEVEN PIECES.



WHITE—TEN PIECES.
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 336.—BY MR. W. ARCHER.
TEMPERANCE CATERER.
Black—8, 11, 12. Kings 13, 27.



White—19, 20, 28. Kings 3, 6.
White to move and win.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM NO. 2.

White—K at K R sq, Q at K 7, Bs at Q R 8 and K Kt 5, Kts at K 8 and K B sq, Rs at Q 5 and K R 4, Ps at Q 2, Q 6 and K Kt 2.

Black—K at K 5, Q at K 4, Bs at K 3 and K R 7, Ps at Q 6, K B 5 and K R 4.

1—B—B 6	1—K—B 4
2—Q—K R 7 mate	
	or
	1 Q x R
2—Q x B mate	
	or
	1—Q x B
2—Kt x Q mate	
	or
	1—Q—Q 5
2—R—K 5 double ch mate	
	or
	1—Q—B 6
2—R—Q B 5 dis. ch mate	
	or
	1—Q—Kt 7
2—R—Q Kt 5 dis. ch mate	
	or
	1—Q—R 8
2—R—Q R 5 dis. ch mate	
	or
	1—Q—K Kt 4
2 R x Q dis. ch mate	
	or
	1—Q B moves
2—Q x Q mate	
	or
	1—K B moves
2—Kt—Kt 3 (x B) mate.	

SOLUTION TO 335.—BY ISAIAH BARKER.

Black—1, 2, 3, 18.

White—10, 11, 27, 32, King 4	White to move and win.			
27..23	2.. 6(1	7.. 2	3.. 7	6..10
18..27	11.. 7	1.. 5	4.. 8	W. wins
32..23	6..15	2.. 6	7..11	
		Variation 1.		
3.. 8	8..15	1.. 6	6..10	8..11
10.. 7	7.. 3	4.. 8		W. wins

GAME NO. 375.—"DYKE."

BY F. TESCHELEIT, CHAMPION OF LONDON, IN WOONSOCKET REPORTER.

11..15	18..14	7..10	23..16	19..24
22..17	13..22	14.. 7	12..19	28..19
15..19	25..18	3..19	15..11	6.. 9
24..15	8..12	25..22	20..24	16..11
10..19	29..25	*)2.. 7	11.. 7	27..23
23..16	11..16	31..27(1	24..27	19..16
12..19	27..23	5.. 9	7.. 2	23..30
25..22	6.. 9	27..24	27..31	11..15
8..11	32..27	7..10	2.. 7	14..18
30..25	1.. 6	24..15	31..27	21..17
4.. 8	27..24	10..19	7..11	18..25
22..18	9..13	18..15	9..14	17..14
9..13	24..15	16..20	11..16	Drawn
		Variation 1.		
18..14(2	31..27	18..11	24..15	10.. 6
6.. 9	7..11	9..27	31..22	16..19
22..18	27..24	21..14	14..10	15..10
13..17(3	11..15	27..31	22..18	Drawn
		Variation 2.		
18..15	12..19	27..23	6.. 9	23..14
16..20	31..27	10..14	26..23	9..25
23..16	7..10	23..16	14..18	Drawn
		Variation 3.		
7..11	11..15	19..24	13..17	9..25
14..10	18..11	23..19	21..14	31..24
				Drawn

Revised Water Polo Rules.

Water polo rules have been revised down East. The goal line will be six feet from the goal instead of four, so as to give a man a chance to score, by a dive under water, as a goal-keeper, under old rules, could simply keep his feet going and prevent scoring in such a small space without moving his body or or arms. The present rules say that a man shall be cautioned for the first foul, but do not say what shall be done with the ball. Hereafter the player fouled should have a free throw from the spot where he was found. The penalty for the second offense shall be a goal taken off from the score of the team represented by the man making the foul, instead of barring out a player until a goal is scored, same as in rink polo.

The Billiard Tournament.

Joseph W. Capron, of Gault, Ont., has entered as a contestant in the coming Chicago billiard tourney for the championship of America, Schaefer and Slosson barred. Capron is not known to local billiards, but he is undoubtedly a speedy man or he would not cross the border to meet such players as Ives, Carter, Maggioli and the others. Capron's entry is the ninth, and as the number of players is limited to eight, one entry must be rejected. Those of Capron and McLaughlin will certainly stand, for their appearance here will add much uncertainty to the probable outcome. The tourney opens February 16, all games being played at the Brunswick ware-rooms on Wabash avenue.

A Family of Fast Horses.

There is a two-year-old colt in Michigan sired by Ira Wilkes that is said to be a pacing wonder. There is every reason in the world why colts by Ira Wilkes should go fast at either the trot or pace, as their sire has a record at better than 2:30 at both ways of going, and this peculiarity manifests itself in other members of his family, as he is a full brother to Mike Wilkes, that has a pacing record of 2:15¾ and that several years previous to obtaining this mark trotted a public trial at Detroit in 2:20¾. Ira and Mike Wilkes are brothers to Adrian Wilkes, the sire of Roy, and two other pacers that have beaten 2:20. Ira Wilkes is getting both trotters and pacers in Michigan, but Adrian Wilkes, who is owned in Minnesota, seems to get mostly pacers.—Breeders' Gazette.

Farmers and Barn Builders Attention!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

BARN LUMBER

OF EVERY KIND CAN BE FOUND AT

M. A. BROWN & SON, Agts.
ERIE STREET, MASSILLON, O.

We Have 18 and 20 Foot Barn Boards.

Call Soon, for the Demand for those Lengths is Very Large

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Don't Buy Until You See Young's Stock of Buggies

WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time, "You can't afford to be without it." A 25 cent bottle may save you $100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or write to W. H. HOOKER & Co., 46 West Broadway, New York, for book.

Do You Know a Bargain When You See It?

A Plain Window Shade Costs:

For oil cloth, 2 yards, at 18 cents	36
For shade roller	15
For screws, tacks and labor	25
Total	76

We will sell you this same shade, ready to hang in your house, in five different colors, made in the best manner, of the best material and mounted upon the best roller for..... 40

Saving you just..... 36

We call this a bargain. Come and look at it.

The Independent Company

A Blessing to Humanity.

This is what N. H. Andrews, a prominent citizen of Springfield, O, says: "It affords me great pleasure to assure my friends that I have received both immediate and permanent relief of throat, bronchial and asthmatic trouble in the use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy. It is certainly a good honest medicine and a blessing to humanity." The above preparation we sell on a positive guarantee; it has given better satisfaction than any other remedy we have ever sold. J. M. Schuckers, and E. S. Craig druggist, Massillon, O.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING

A PERFECT HARNESS DRESSING.
USED BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
A SHINE LASTS A WEEK.
LEATHER PRESERVER.
A HANDSOME POLISH.
IS WATER-PROOF.

EVERY Household EVERY Office
EVERY Mechanic EVERY Stable
SHOULD USE

RIK-RON PAINT

That One Can Get Thoroughly Interested In.

TRY IT

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH

and Varnish at the same time.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.
Ask in Drug, Paint and Housefurnishing Stores.

CHAMBERLAIN'S

Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by Morganthaler & Heister, Massillon, O

SEE

GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 33 EAST MAIN ST.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.